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Vital and Health Statistics

Supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report

May 1989

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Vital and Health Statistics

Supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Series 24: Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, Divorce, and Induced Terminations of Pregnancy

No. 1

These supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report present summary tabulations from final natality, mortality, marriage, and divorce statistics for 1985. Natality and mortality data are based on information from the standard certificates filed in all States and the District of Columbia. Marriage and divorce data are based on information from the marriage- and divorce-registration areas. These reports were originally published in 1987 and 1988. More detailed tabulations are published in Vital Statistics of the United States annual volumes.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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National Center for Health Statistics

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Contents

Advance report of final natality statistics, 1985 5
Advance report of final marriage statistics, 1985 49
Advance report of final divorce statistics, 1985 69
Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1985 85

nchs MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Vol. 36, No. 4, Supplement • July 17, 1987

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1985

Births and birth rates

There were 3,760,561 registered live births in the United States during 1985, 2 percent more than the number reported in 1984 (3,669,141) (table 1). Provisional estimates for 1986, however, indicate a 1-percent decline from the final total for 1985.

The birth rate in 1985 was 15.8 live births per 1,000 total population, 2 percent higher than the rate for 1984 (15.5). A 2-percent decline in the birth rate is likely for 1986 according to provisional data.

The fertility rate, a measure that relates the number of births to women of childbearing age, increased 1 percent between 1984 and 1985. The rate for 1985 was 66.2 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, compared with 65.4 in 1984 (table 1 and figure 1). Provisional estimates for 1986 suggest a 2-percent reduction in the fertility rate.

After several years during which increases in birth rates were limited generally to women aged 30 years and over, increases between 1984 and 1985 were fairly widespread. They ranged from 1 percent for teenagers to 5 percent for women aged 35–39 years. Rates for women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years increased 2 percent between 1984 and 1985; they had fallen by 4–7 percent during the years 1980–84. The rate for teenagers was 51.3 in 1985; it has fluctuated within a narrow range of 50.9–53.0 since 1976. The rates for women in their thirties continued to rise in 1985, following a course that has been observed since the mid 1970's. The rate for women aged 30–34 years was 68.5, the highest level it has been since 1970 (73.3), while the rate for women aged 35–39 years reached 23.9 in 1985, higher than it has been since 1972 (24.8). (See figure 2 for birth rates by age of mother and tables 2–4 for births and birth rates by age of mother.)

Teenage mothers continued to account for a relatively small proportion of all births, 13 percent in 1985 as in 1984. This fraction has been low in recent years for two reasons: The teenage birth rate has changed very little since 1976 and the number of teenage women declined 14 percent between 1976 and 1985.

Mothers aged 30 years and over in 1985 accounted for 1 in 4 births, the highest fraction since 1964. Two factors explain the growth in this proportion since the mid 1970's—the steady increases (26–28 percent) since 1976 in birth rates for women in age groups 30–34 and 35–39 years and the sizable growth (43 percent) in the number of women in these age groups. Women aged 30–39 years in 1985 were born during the baby boom years of 1946–55.

Birth rates for all birth orders through the fourth child increased in 1985 by 1 to 3 percent. While the rate for second order births increased 1 percent between 1983 and 1984, rates for first, third, and fourth order births had been unchanged or had declined between 1980 and 1984. Rates for fifth and higher order births have changed little since 1980 (table 5 and figure 3).

First birth rates increased for all age groups through 35–39 years. The rate increased by 1 percent for women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years, by 2 percent for ages 25–29, by 4 percent for ages 30–34, and by 7 percent for ages 35–39 years. Rates for women aged 40 years and over were unchanged.

During the past several years, first birth rates for women in the younger ages of the childbearing period had declined or increased very little, while rates for women in their thirties increased consistently and substantially in each year. For example, the first birth rate for women aged 20–24 years declined 7 percent from 1980 to 1985, while the rates for women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years increased 32 percent and 69 percent, respectively. Although the making up of delayed childbearing continued in 1985, the rate of increase for women in their thirties appears to have slowed compared with earlier years. However, as in several previous years, first birth rates in 1985 increased much more for women aged 35–39 than for those aged 30–34 years, indicating that the tendency for some women to delay motherhood has been protracted.

Women have been delaying marriage and motherhood since the early 1970's, as described elsewhere.[1] Consequently,

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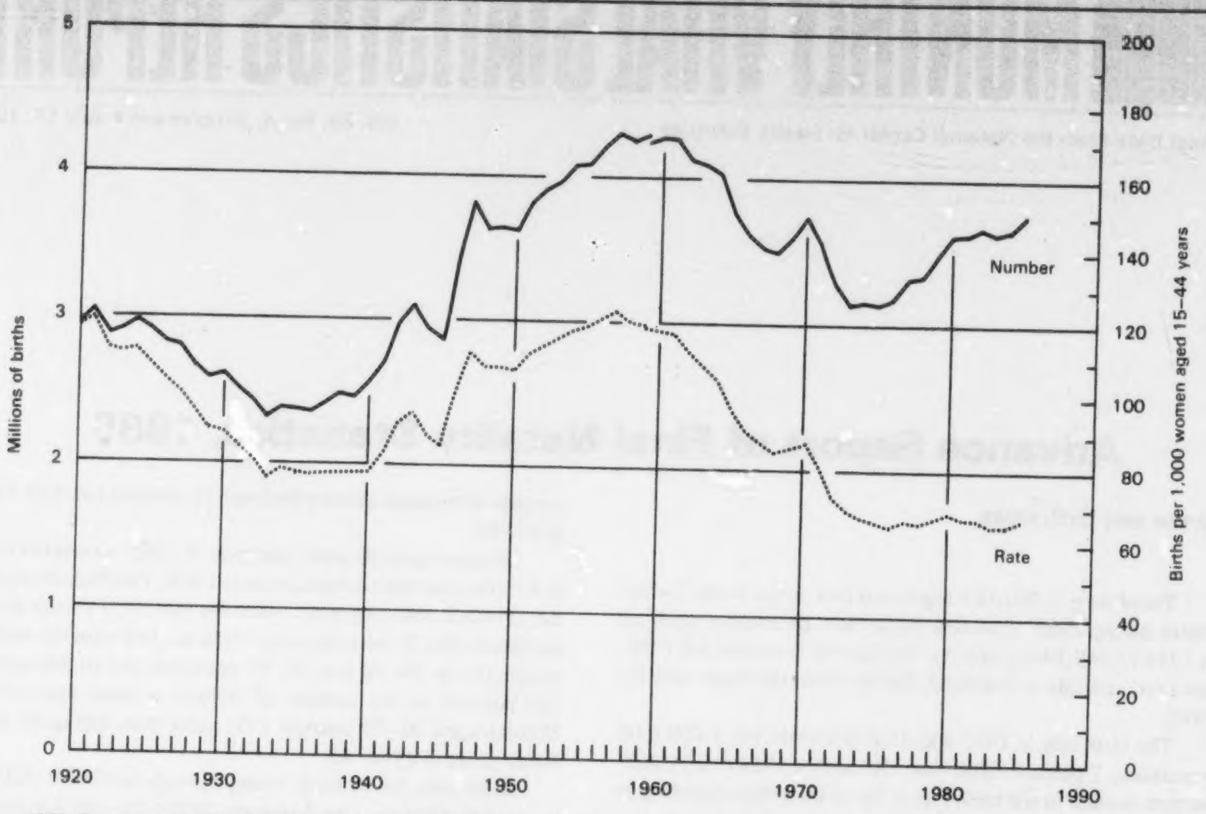


NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1920–59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1920–85

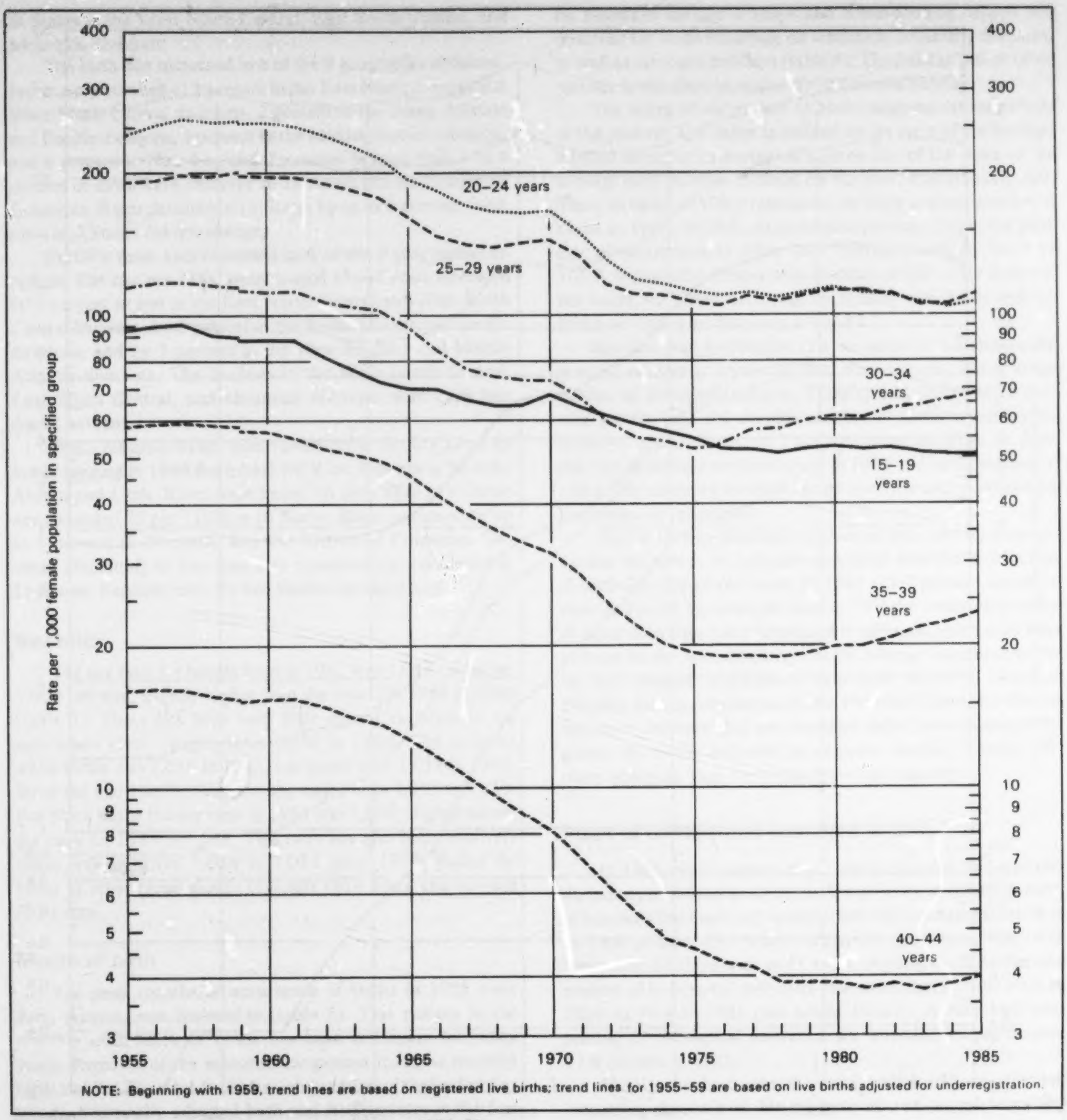
increasing proportions of women are childless when they reach their thirties. Thirty percent of women aged 30 years in 1985 had not had any children compared with 20 percent just 10 years earlier. The first birth rate for women in their thirties has increased, therefore, because more women are reaching those ages without having had any children. Among women aged 40 years in 1985, 13 percent were still childless, compared with 9 percent in 1975. Although it is likely that some of these women do not wish to have any children, it is probable that some may remain unintentionally childless because impairments in fertility rise sharply with advancing age, according to other data from the National Center for Health Statistics.[2]

Increases in second order birth rates for mothers aged 15–39 years were nearly equivalent to those for first births in 1985. For third and fourth order births, increases were widespread and ranged from 1 to 6 percent for women in age groups 20–39 years. Fifth order birth rates increased only for women in their twenties while rates for sixth and higher order births declined or were unchanged.

Fertility rates for white and black women increased 1 percent between 1984 and 1985. The fertility rate for white women was 63.0 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years; for black women it was 82.2. Increases in birth rates by age were very similar for white and black women in age groups 15–34 years. The rate for white women aged 35–39 years increased 5 percent while it increased 3 percent for black women. Rates for third order births increased more, overall, for white than for black women, but the increases in rates by age and live-birth order were similar for both groups.

The total fertility rate is a measure that indicates how many births 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the set of age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. It is a hypothetical measure that shows the implications of current fertility levels for completed family size. The total fertility rate is an age-adjusted rate because it is computed from age-specific birth rates and assumes the same number of women in each age group.

Reflecting the widespread increases in age-specific birth rates in 1985, the total fertility rate increased from 1,805.5 to 1,842.5, a rise of 2 percent. In other words, if 1,000 women experienced the age-specific birth rates reported in 1985 over their entire childbearing span, they would be expected to bear 1,842.5 children, or 1.8 children per woman. Despite the rise



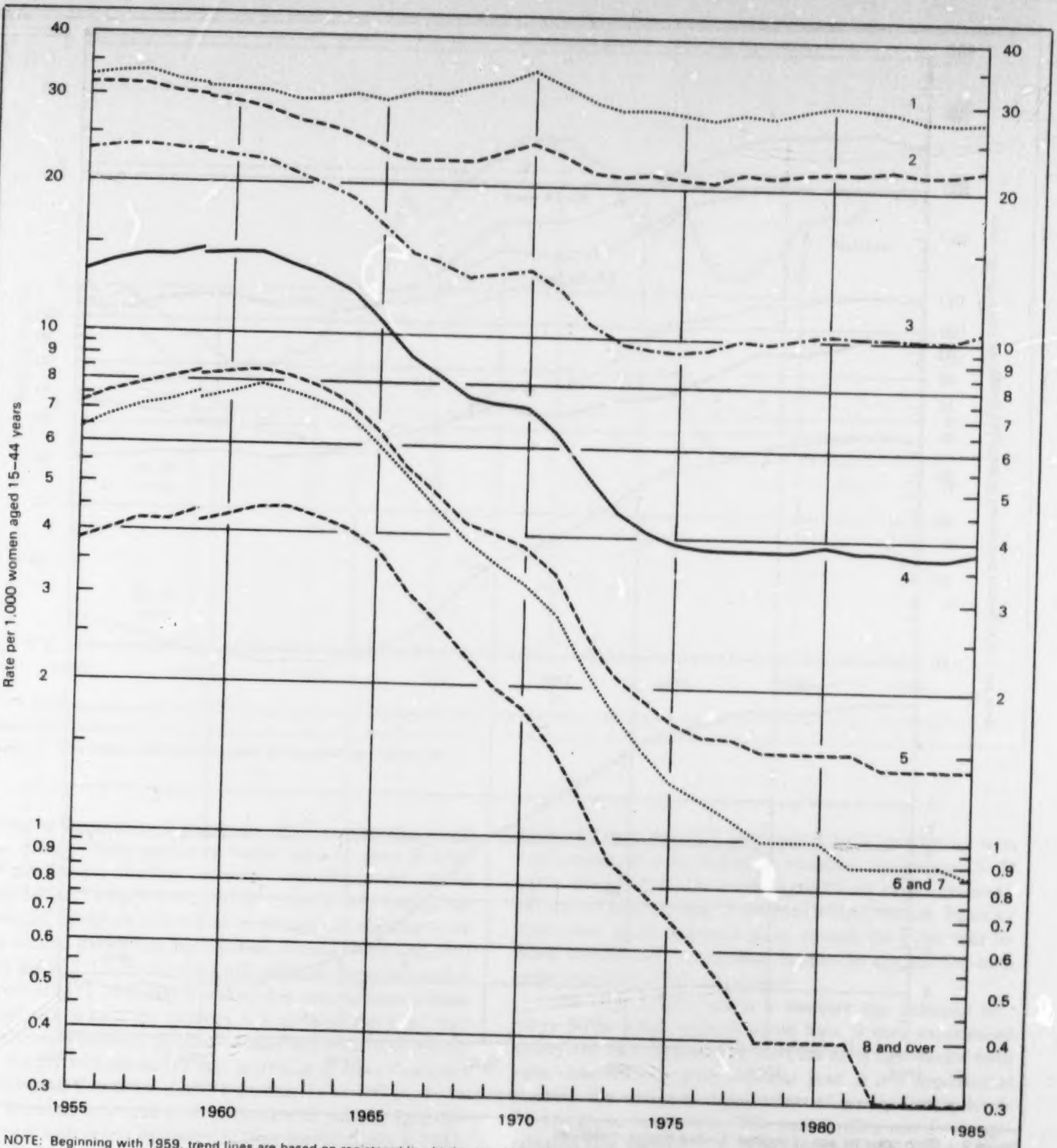
NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1955–59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1955–85

in the total fertility rate, it remains below the level considered necessary for a given generation to exactly replace itself in the population (2,110.0), as it has since 1972. The rate for white women was 1,754.0, 2 percent higher than the 1984 rate of 1,718.5, but still below replacement level. The rate for black women also increased 2 percent, from 2,153.5 to 2,196.0.

Geographic division and State

There was a distinctive pattern in the changes between 1984 and 1985 in the number of births, birth rates, and fertility rates according to geographic division. The largest increases in all measures were found in divisions including the East and West coasts of the United States.



NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1955–59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration

Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1955–85

The number of births increased in all nine geographic divisions in 1985 (table 6). The increases were 2 percent or less in the West North Central, East North Central, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain divisions; 3 percent in the Middle Atlantic division; and 4 percent in the New England, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions. There were increases in 34 States and the District of Columbia and declines in 16 States. Geographically, declines tended to be concentrated in States in the West North Central, East South Central, and Mountain divisions.

The birth rate increased in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions. Increases amounted to 1 percent in the East North Central and West South Central divisions, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and Pacific divisions, 3 percent in the Middle Atlantic division, and 4 percent in New England. Increases ranging from 1 to 4 percent or more were observed in 28 States and the District of Columbia. Rates declined in 18 States by up to 6 percent. Birth rates in 4 States did not change.

Fertility rates also increased in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions. The rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years increased by 1 percent or less in the East North Central and West South Central divisions, by 2 percent in the South Atlantic and Pacific divisions, and by 3 percent in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions. The declines in the West North Central, East South Central, and Mountain divisions were each less than 1 percent.

There continue to be wide variations in fertility rates by State, ranging in 1985 from 54.0 for West Virginia to 98.0 for Alaska and Utah. Rates were below 60 per 1,000 in 9 States and exceeded 75 per 1,000 in 10 States. Rates increased by up to 5 percent in 27 States and the District of Columbia. Declines amounting to less than 1 to 5 percent were observed in 21 States. Fertility rates for two States did not change.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio for babies born in 1985 was 1,052 males per 1,000 females, slightly higher than the ratio for 1984 (1,050) (table 7). There has been very little annual variation in the ratio since 1967, ranging from 1,050 to 1,055. The ratio for white births was 1,056 in 1985, compared with 1,054 in 1984. Since the mid 1960's, this ratio has varied from 1,053 to 1,059. For black births the sex ratio in 1985 was 1,030, slightly below the ratio for 1984 of 1,031. This ratio has also been relatively stable, ranging from 1,024 to 1,033 since 1970. Ratios for births of other racial groups typically show more year-to-year fluctuation.

Month of birth

The peak months of occurrence of births in 1985 were July, August, and September (table 8). This pattern in the monthly occurrence of births has been consistent for many years. Removal of the seasonal component from the monthly birth and fertility rates facilitates observation of the underlying trends. Seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates in the first half of 1985 were slightly higher than those in the last half. Rates were highest in April and May. Provisional data for 1986 suggest a strengthening of the 1985 pattern; rates in the first 6 months were noticeably higher, on the average, than those in the last 6 months.

Day of week

A pattern has been observed in recent years in the occurrence of births by day of the week: Deliveries are concentrated on Mondays through Fridays and corresponding deficits are observed for births occurring on weekends, especially Sundays, as well as on major holidays (table 9). The holiday deficit often extends to the days immediately around the holiday.

The index of occurrence of births suggests the magnitude of the pattern. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births occurring on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. Thus, an index of 100.0 represents the daily average number of births in 1985, 10,303. As in several previous years, the peak day of occurrence in 1985 was Tuesday, with an index of 107.6, followed by Friday with an index of 107.1. By contrast, the index for births occurring on Sunday was 84.1, and for births occurring on Saturday it was 87.7.

Another way to describe this variation is to compare the average number of births by day. For example, the average number of births occurring on Tuesdays, 11,082, was 28 percent greater than the average number of births occurring on Sundays, 8,663. Births on Tuesdays exceeded those on Sundays by 26 percent on the average in 1984 and by 22 percent in 1980. The tendency for births to be concentrated on weekdays has evidently intensified.

The steadily increasing proportion of deliveries by cesarean section appears to be a factor associated with the distribution of births by day of the week. In 1985, 22.7 percent of babies were delivered by cesarean section.[3] To the extent that many of these deliveries were scheduled in advance, this would help account for the wide disparities in the average number of births by day. Related unpublished data from the 1980 National Natality Survey, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, indicate that the weekend deficit was substantially greater for births delivered by cesarean section, whether primary or repeat, than for births delivered vaginally.

Place of delivery and attendant at birth

In 1985, 99.0 percent of all births occurred in hospitals, the same proportion as in 1984. The proportion of babies born in hospitals has been very stable since 1970, ranging from 98.9 to 99.4 percent. For white births, the proportion was 98.9 percent in 1985 as well as in 1984. Among black births, the percent of in-hospital deliveries increased slightly from 99.3 in 1984 to 99.4 in 1985 (see tables 10–12). A very high proportion of in-hospital deliveries are attended by physicians, 97.4 percent in 1985.

During the past several years, midwives have attended increasing numbers of births, both in and out of hospitals; the total number of midwife-attended deliveries in 1985 was 102,076. The increase has been much greater for births occurring in hospitals. In 1985, 85,941 babies were delivered by midwives in hospitals, accounting for 2.3 percent of all births (in- and out-of-hospital combined) compared with 1.4 percent in 1980.

Midwives were reported as having attended 10 percent more white and black births in hospitals in 1985. Among out-of-hospital deliveries, midwives attended 15,236 white births, up 2 percent from 1984, but just 569 black births, 8 percent fewer than in 1984.

The proportion of midwife-attended deliveries varies substantially by State of occurrence of the birth (data are not shown in this report). In nine States, midwives attended one-tenth of one percent or less of hospital births in 1985. By contrast, midwives delivered 4 percent or more of infants born in hospitals in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Age of father

The birth rate for men increased 1 percent in 1985, to 55.7 live births per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years, compared with 55.0 in 1984. This was the first increase since 1982. (Basic data are shown in table 13 and birth rates by age of father are presented in table 14.) Birth rates for white and black men each increased by 1 percent. The rate for white men rose from 51.2 to 51.9, and the rate for black men increased from 77.6 to 78.2.

Birth rates increased for men in all age groups from 15–19 through 50–54 years. Increases amounted to 1 percent for men aged 15–34 years, 2–3 percent for men aged 35–44, and 4–5 percent for men aged 45–54 years. Rates for men aged 55 years and over did not change. As in the past several years, the increases in rates for men aged 35 years and over were consistent with the trend toward delayed parenting discussed in an earlier section of this report ("Births and birth rates").

Birth rates increased for white and black men in all age groups 15–54 years (except the rate for black men aged 30–34 years, which declined 1 percent). Increases for white men were similar to those for men of all races combined. There was no consistent pattern in the increases for black men.

Weight at birth

There was no change in the incidence of low birth weight among white and black infants in 1985; the racial differential remains substantial. In 1985, as in 1984, 5.6 percent of white infants and 12.4 percent of black infants weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces) at birth. The overall proportion of low weight infants in the United States increased slightly from 6.7 to 6.8 percent (table 15).

The risk of low birth weight tends to be highest for babies born to teenage mothers and to mothers aged 40 years and over (8.3–12.9 percent in 1985). Infants born to mothers aged 25–29 and 30–34 years are consistently least likely to weigh less than 5½ pounds (5.9–6.0 percent in 1985). In 1985, the incidence of low birth weight declined only for babies born to mothers under 15 years and 16, 17, and 19 years of age. There were increases of 1–5 percent in low-birth-weight proportions for babies born to mothers aged 15 years and 30–34, 35–39, and 45–49 years of age. Low-birth-weight proportions were unchanged for other age groups.

Patterns of change in low birth weight by age differed somewhat for white and black births. There was no particular pattern in the changes for white births; among black births there were reductions for most age groups under 25 years and for ages 40–44 years. Low-birth-weight levels increased for both white and black births to mothers aged 30–34 and 35–39 years; the increase was particularly sizable for babies born to black mothers aged 30–34, from 11.7 to 12.4 percent. None of these changes in levels of low birth weight affected the racial differentials by age; differentials continued to be greatest for births to mothers aged 25–34 years.

The median weight at birth was 3,370 grams (equivalent to 7 pounds 7 ounces) in 1985 as in 1984. The medians for white and black babies were also unchanged, at 3,420 grams for white births (7 pounds 9 ounces) and 3,180 grams for black births (7 pounds).

The number and proportion of infants of low birth weight by race for each State are shown in table 16. Between 1984 and 1985, there were increases for white births in 21 States and the District of Columbia and declines in 18 States. The percents did not change in 11 States. Among the 35 States and the District of Columbia which had at least 1,000 black births in 1985, the proportions for black babies increased in 18 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 12 States. There was no change in five States.

Multiple births

There was a 6-percent increase in the number of babies who were part of a multiple delivery in 1985. Multiple deliveries consist of twins, triplets, quadruplets, and higher order plural births. The number of live babies born in multiple deliveries totaled 79,027 in 1985 compared with 74,602 in 1984 (table 17). The vast majority (97.6 percent) of plural live births in 1985 as in previous years were live births in twin deliveries (77,102). In recent years the number and proportion of live births in triplet and higher order deliveries has increased steadily; these births accounted for 2.4 percent of plural births in 1985, compared with 2.2 percent in 1984 and 2.1 percent in 1983.

The multiple birth ratio in 1985 was 21.0 live births in multiple deliveries per 1,000 total live births, compared with 20.3 in 1983 and 1984. The 1985 ratio is the highest observed since 1956 (21.3).

Multiple birth ratios increased for both white and black births in 1985. Ratios continue to be somewhat higher for black than for white babies. The ratio for white births was 20.4, 3 percent higher than in 1984, while the ratio for black births was 25.3, 5 percent above the 1984 ratio.

Over the years, multiple birth ratios have varied in a distinctive pattern according to age of mother. In 1985, the ratio increased from 9.6 for births to mothers under 15 years to a peak of 27.0 for births to mothers aged 35–39 years, and then declined to 18.9 for births to women aged 45–49 years. The patterns for white and black births by age of mother were generally similar to those for births of all races; at each age, however, the ratio for black births was higher than that for white births.

Among the factors that may be associated with the steadily increasing number and proportion of multiple births are two that are noted here. One is the rising proportion of births to increasingly older mothers. For example, mothers aged 30 years and over gave birth to 25 percent of all infants born in 1985 compared with 20 percent in 1980. Another factor is the increased use of fertility drugs to enable previously childless couples to have children; women who have been treated with these drugs are more likely to have a multiple delivery.[4]

Births to unmarried women

Childbearing by unmarried women increased substantially between 1984 and 1985, to levels never before observed in the 45-year period for which national statistics are available. All measures used to describe the incidence of nonmarital childbearing rose, but the increase was greatest for the number of births, which totaled 828,174 in 1985, 8 percent more than the number reported in 1984 (770,355). The birth rate rose from 31.0 to 32.8 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years, an increase of 6 percent. The ratio of births to unmarried women in 1985 was 220.2 per 1,000 total births, a 5-percent increase over the ratio for 1984 (210.0) (see tables 18 and 19). These were the largest single-year increases in these measures since 1980.

During the years 1980–85, the number of nonmarital births rose 24 percent and the birth rate for unmarried women increased 12 percent. In contrast, births to married women declined slightly, and the marital fertility rate fell 3 percent.

Although all measures of childbearing by unmarried women have consistently been higher for black than for white women, in recent years the racial differential has declined. This is because most of the increases in nonmarital childbearing have been confined to white women, with relatively smaller increases and occasionally some reductions observed for black women. Between 1984 and 1985, the number of births to unmarried white women increased 10 percent, to 432,969; births to unmarried black women increased 4 percent, totaling 365,527 in 1985. The birth rate for unmarried white women rose 8 percent, from 20.1 in 1984 to 21.8 in 1985, while it increased 3 percent for unmarried black women, from 76.8 to 78.8. The ratio of births to unmarried white women was 144.7 per 1,000 total births in 1985, 8 percent above the ratio in 1984 (134.1), and for births to unmarried black women it was 601.0, 2 percent higher than the 1984 figure (592.0).

Nonmarital birth rates increased for women in all age groups under 40 years. Rates increased by 8 percent for women in the age groups 18–34 years and by 6 percent for women aged 35–39 years. These were the largest annual increases in age-specific rates since at least 1980. The rate for young teenagers 15–17 years old rose 3 percent, after declining the previous year by 1 percent. There was a 4-percent decline in the rate for women aged 40–44 years.

Rates of childbearing for unmarried white and black women increased for all ages under 40 years. Although the rates for black women continue to be substantially higher than those for white women in each age group, the trend in recent years has been for large increases for white women while rates for black women have increased much less or even declined (table 19). Between 1984 and 1985, increases in age-specific birth rates for unmarried white women were 8–12 percent in age groups 18–39 years. The rate increased 5 percent for teenagers 15–17 years of age and declined 5 percent for women aged 40–44 years. Rates increased by 2–8 percent for unmarried black women aged 18–39 years. The rate for young teens increased less than 1 percent while the rate for women aged 40–44 years declined 4 percent.

In recent years, the numbers of births to unmarried women have increased sharply while total births (principally births to married women) have risen little. Two factors have statistically accounted for the steady rise in nonmarital births. One is the increased rate of childbearing by unmarried women. This rate increased 12 percent between 1980 and 1985. During the entire decade of the 1970's, the nonmarital birth rate rose 3 percent. The other factor is the number of unmarried women of childbearing age. Many of these women were born during the peak baby-boom years of the late 1950's and early 1960's. Because of the tendency for many young women (and men) to delay marriage and because of the increasing number of divorced women in the population, the number of unmarried women rose 11 percent between 1980 and 1985, compared with only a 7-percent increase in the total number of women in the childbearing ages (15–44 years). The combined impact of these two factors has been to increase greatly the number of births to unmarried women.

Another observation that can be made about recent trends in births to unmarried women is the relatively dramatic shift in the age patterns of nonmarital childbearing. The birth rate for unmarried teens rose 14 percent from 1980 to 1985, following an increase of 18 percent during the 1970's. Rates for unmarried women aged 25–39 years increased by 17–20 percent from 1980 to 1985, reversing declines in these rates of 19–38 percent during the 1970's. Consequently, a growing fraction of nonmarital births are to comparatively older mothers. In 1985, 30 percent of these births were to mothers aged 25 years and over, compared with 24 percent in 1980 and 18 percent in 1970. The incidence of nonmarital births varies widely from State to State. Numbers and ratios of births to unmarried women, by race, are shown in table 16.

Interval since last live birth

The length of time between successive births is calculated from the date of the last live birth and the date of the present birth. In 1985, the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia included an item requesting the date of the mother's last live birth; this information was not available for Texas. Intervals between births are calculated for all second and higher order births (table 20).

The proportions of births occurring at various intervals have changed very little over the past several years. In 1985, 12 percent of all second and higher order births occurred within 18 months of the mother's previous live birth. This is a slight reduction from the 13-percent level measured for the previous 5 years, 1980–84. The proportions of babies born after other intervals have similarly been very stable; in 1985, 27 percent of infants were born within 2 years and 51 percent were born within 3 years of the mother's previous birth.

A substantial disparity in the proportions of white and black babies born after very short intervals has been observed for many years. In 1985, 11 percent of white infants compared with 17 percent of black infants were born less than 18 months following their mother's previous live birth. The racial differential narrows rapidly and reverses as the interval lengthens. In 1985, 14 percent of white babies and 13 percent of black babies were born after an interval of 18–23 months; and 26 percent of white infants compared with 19 percent of black infants were born after an interval of 24–35 months.

Closely spaced births are associated with higher levels of low birth weight and related health complications.[5] Babies born within 18 months of a previous live birth were about twice as likely as babies born after intervals of 18–59 months to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. This relationship between birth intervals and the risk of low birth weight was observed for white and black infants, although the differentials were smaller for black babies.

Some of the health risks associated with teenage motherhood are heightened because of the tendency for young mothers to have their births closely spaced. In 1985, 36 percent of second births to mothers aged 15–19 years followed the mother's first child by less than 1½ years, compared with 15 percent for mothers aged 20–24 years, and just 5 percent for mothers aged 30–34 years. These proportions were very similar for white and black births.

Educational attainment of mother and father

Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia reported educational attainment of the mother and father on their birth certificates in 1985. This information was not available for California, Texas, and Washington.

The proportions of mothers and fathers who have completed at least 12 years of regular schooling were unchanged in 1985: 79 percent of mothers and 85 percent of fathers were high school graduates in both 1984 and 1985 (table 21). The proportion of fathers who have completed high school and college are somewhat overstated because they are based primarily on information for births to married parents. When the mother is not married, information concerning the father is frequently not reported on the birth certificate. Because unmarried mothers and presumably the fathers too are likely to be very young, they have had less opportunity to have completed high school or more advanced schooling.

The proportion of mothers who have completed college increased in 1985 to 17 percent. There were declines in the percents of college graduates among mothers in age groups 25–34 years (table 22). These were compensated for by sizable increases in college graduates among mothers aged 35–39 (to 38 percent) and 40–44 years (to 29 percent). The proportion of mothers with 8 or fewer years of schooling stayed at 4 percent.

Despite a slight increase in the proportion of high school graduates among black mothers, the racial disparity in educational attainment continues to be considerable. In 1985, 82 percent of white mothers and 68 percent of black mothers had completed 12 years of schooling. The racial gap in the proportion of college graduates widened slightly in 1985 because the proportion of white mothers who completed college increased to 19 percent while for black mothers it remained at 7 percent.

The median numbers of years of school completed by mothers of various ages were essentially unchanged in 1985 compared with 1984. Mothers aged 35–39 years had the highest median, 14.3, followed by a median of 14.2 for mothers aged 30–34 years. Medians for white mothers increased for those aged 35–39 years (14.8) and 40–44 years (13.1). Among black mothers, the only median to increase was for those aged 40 years and over (12.4).

Births of other race and national origin groups

The numbers of American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" births increased by 3–10 percent between 1984 and 1985. Births of "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" races rose 5 percent between 1984 and 1985. There had been relatively little increase in these births in 1983 and 1984, but the number of "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" births had risen 129 percent between 1978 and 1982. Births in this category include those reported as Asian Indian, Cambodian, Korean, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese; excluded are Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and Filipino births.

The greatest increases between 1984 and 1985 were for Chinese (10 percent) and Filipino births (8 percent). Most of the increase in these births is attributable to the increases in Chinese and Filipino births to California residents among whom Chinese births rose 20 percent while Filipino births increased 15 percent.

Childbearing patterns by age have been very stable for these groups over the past several years. Teenage mothers account for very small fractions of Chinese (1 percent) and Japanese births (3 percent), as well as Filipino and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" births (6 percent) (table 23). These low levels may be compared with those for American Indian (19 percent), white (11 percent), and black (23 percent) births.

Childbearing by mothers aged 30 years and over is fairly typical for Chinese (53 percent), Japanese (49 percent), Filipino (41 percent), and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" (36 percent) women. The comparable proportions for other groups in 1985 were 19 percent, American Indian; 21 percent, Hawaiian; 26 percent, white; and 18 percent, black.

These varying patterns of childbearing by age are generally consistent with live-birth order and educational attainment distributions (data not presented in this report). For example, relatively high levels of teenage childbearing combined with high levels of births to women in their thirties are consistent with a greater frequency of high order births. Thus, births of fourth and higher order are comparatively frequent among American Indian, Hawaiian, and black women, but are relatively uncommon among Chinese and Japanese mothers (5 percent or less).

High proportions of births to mothers aged 30 years and over combined with low levels of teenage childbearing are consistent with greater educational attainment. Thus, 30–36 percent of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" mothers were reported as college graduates, compared with 5–19 percent of mothers of other racial or national origin groups.

There is no particular pattern in the levels of low birth weight observed for births in the various racial or national origin groups (table 24). The proportions of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces) at birth varied from 5.0 for Chinese births to 6.9 percent for Filipino births. Despite some annual fluctuations in these percents, the levels of low birth weight for American Indian, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" births have been consistently slightly higher than the percent for white births and substantially below that for black births. Except for American Indian and Hawaiian mothers, teenage childbearing, with its high incidence of low birth weight, is very uncommon among these groups, a factor that may help to account for their favorable levels of low birth weight.

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

The proportion of mothers who began prenatal care in the critical first trimester of pregnancy was very stable during the 1979–85 period, 76 percent in each year except 1984 (when it was 77 percent). From 1969 to 1978 the percent of mothers beginning care early had risen from 68 to 75 percent. (Data for 1985 are shown in table 25.)

Mothers whose first visit for prenatal care was delayed until the third trimester or who received no care at all constituted 6 percent of all births in 1985, the same level as observed in 1983 and 1984. During the 1978–82 period, this proportion had been 5 percent.

The racial disparity in the timely receipt of prenatal care continues to be substantial. In 1985, 79 percent of white mothers received early care, slightly below the 80-percent level recorded in 1984. The comparable proportion for black mothers was 62 percent in both 1984 and 1985. Delayed or no prenatal care was reported for 5 percent of white mothers and 10 percent of black mothers, the same levels as observed in the previous 3 years.

Gains of up to 4 percent in early receipt of prenatal care were reported for mothers under 15, 15, 16, 35–39 and 40 years of age and over. Reductions of up to 1 percent were measured for mothers in age groups 18–34 years. Levels of receipt of early care were unchanged for other ages. Increases and declines in receipt of early care for white and black mothers were generally similar to those for mothers of all races combined.

The proportion of mothers receiving late or no care declined only for mothers under 15 years, 16, 35–39, and 40 years and over, by 2 percent in each case. There were increases of 1–5 percent for mothers aged 15, 17–19, and 20–34 years.

Changes in proportions of mothers receiving late or no care for white women were similar to those just described. For black mothers, the only age groups for which these proportions fell (by 2–3 percent) were mothers under 15 and 40 years and over. The levels of delayed or no care rose by 3–6 percent for black mothers 15–34 years old. There was no change for mothers aged 35–39 years.

A review of the data on prenatal care by State (not shown in this report) indicates that the increases in the proportions of mothers receiving late or no care substantially outnumbered declines. Among white mothers, the proportions increased in 29 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 11 States, with no change in 10 States. Among the 35 States and the District of Columbia, each having at least 1,000 black births in 1985, the proportions receiving delayed or no care rose in 21 States and the District of Columbia and fell in 11 States, with no change in 3 States.

Timing of receipt of prenatal care is highly correlated with the mother's educational attainment (data are not included in this report). In 1985, 88 percent of mothers with at least some college education began prenatal care in the first trimester compared with 58 percent of mothers who had less than a high school education. Proportions of mothers with delayed or no care were 6 times higher among mothers who did not finish high school compared with mothers who had at least 1 year of college.

Number of prenatal visits

The number of visits made by mothers to obtain prenatal care was reported on the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia in 1985; this information was not available for California. Among mothers who received prenatal care, there was a slight increase in the median number of visits made, to 11.8 in 1985 compared with 11.7 in 1984. The medians increased for white and black mothers, from 12.0 to 12.1 for white mothers and from 10.3 to 10.4 for black mothers. (See table 26 for basic data.)

According to standards recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, pregnant women should ideally make about 13 visits for prenatal care during the course of a normal, full-term pregnancy. Although the proportion of women receiving care early has been essentially unchanged for several years, the proportion of mothers who make 13 visits or more has risen gradually. In 1985, 28 percent of all mothers made at least 13 visits compared with 27 percent in 1984 and 24 percent in 1980. The proportion for white mothers was considerably greater than for black mothers, 30 percent compared with 20 percent. When the comparison is restricted to mothers whose pregnancies were full term (40 completed weeks of gestation or more), the proportion making 13 visits or more rises, to 33 percent overall in 1985, 34 percent for white women and 24 percent for black women.

The gradual increase in the proportions of women making at least 13 visits for prenatal care may be associated with several factors. One is the continued tendency toward delayed childbearing. Older mothers make more visits than younger mothers. A related factor is the increasing educational attainment of mothers, which is also closely associated with the receipt of prenatal care. Mothers who are college graduates are about twice as likely to make 13 visits or more for prenatal care as are mothers with less than a high school education. Of mothers giving birth in 1985, 17 percent were college graduates compared with 14 percent in 1980.

The earlier in pregnancy that prenatal care is begun, the more visits are made. In 1985, the median number of visits for women who began care in the first trimester was 12.3 compared with 9.1 for women starting care in the second trimester and 5.0 for those whose care was delayed to the third trimester. These relationships are observed for white and black mothers; the medians for white mothers, however, were higher than for black mothers at each trimester.

Length of gestation

In 1985 for the first time, the birth certificates of all States and the District of Columbia reported the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period (LMP). The length of gestation is the interval between the LMP date and the date of birth.

The proportion of babies born preterm, that is, prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation, was 9.8 percent in 1985 compared with 9.4 percent in 1984. This proportion has generally increased in recent years. In 1980 it was 8.9 percent. The incidence of preterm births rose for both white and black births so the racial differential remains considerable. The proportion rose from 7.9 to 8.2 percent for white babies and from 16.8 to 17.5 percent for black babies. (Data for 1985 are presented in table 27.)

The length of gestation has a significant effect on the likelihood that a baby will be of low birth weight. Of babies born prior to 37 weeks of gestation in 1985, 39.4 percent weighed less than 5½ pounds, compared with just 3.0 percent for babies born at 37 weeks or more gestation (term and postterm births). The proportions of low weight infants are about the same for white (38.9 percent) and black (41.8 percent) preterm births. For babies born at term or postterm, however, the risk of low birth weight is much greater for black infants, 5.8 percent compared with 2.5 percent.

When the data on length of gestation are examined by age of mother, it is evident that teenage mothers and, to a lesser extent, mothers in their forties are at considerable risk of preterm birth (data are not shown in this report). The variations in preterm birth by age are virtually the same as those in low birth weight noted in an earlier section of this report. In 1985, 15 percent of babies born to teen mothers and 12–14 percent of babies born to mothers in age groups 40 years and over were born preterm compared with 8–9 percent for babies born to mothers in age groups 25–34 years. These differentials are observed for both white and black infants, but the risk of preterm birth is consistently greater for black than for white infants regardless of the mother's age.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a summary measure used to evaluate the newborn infant's overall physical condition at birth. The score, named after the late physician Virginia Apgar, is a composite evaluation of five factors: the infant's heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, irritability, and color—each of which is assigned a value from 0 to 2. The overall score is the sum of the five values, with a score of 10 being optimum. In 1985, Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes after birth were reported by 46 States and the District of Columbia; scores were not available for births in California, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Texas. (Basic data are shown in tables 28 and 29.)

The infant's long-term health status and survival chances are better assessed with the 5-minute than the 1-minute Apgar score. When the 5-minute scores are examined by age of mother, the pattern that emerges is very much like that for low birth weight and preterm birth. That is, infants born to teenage mothers and to mothers in their forties were more likely to have low scores than those born to mothers of other ages (table 29). Five-minute scores of less than 7, indicating that the baby is in some difficulty, declined from 2.6 percent for babies born to teen mothers to 1.6 percent for babies born to mothers aged 25–29 years, and then rose to 2.5 percent for babies born to mothers in their forties. These relationships have been observed for many years.

Black infants were more likely to have low 5-minute scores than white infants. Overall, 3.2 percent of black babies and 1.6 percent of white babies had 5-minute scores of less than 7. This racial differential in Apgar scores is very likely related to the similar differential in birth weight, because low birth weight is closely associated with depressed Apgar scores.

The proportion of infants with a high 1-minute Apgar score of 9 or 10 fell in 1985, to 41.7 percent, continuing a slow but steady decline observed since 1978 (49.0 percent) when the data first became available. Black infants were more likely than white infants to have high 1-minute scores, 43.2 percent compared with 41.5 percent.

Five-minute scores of 9–10 were reported for 87.6 percent of births in 1985, a slight increase compared with 1984 (87.4 percent) and 1983 (87.2 percent). The racial differential was reversed for 5-minute scores; white babies were more likely than black babies to have scores of 9 or 10, 88.1 percent compared with 85.4 percent.

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List of tables

1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race of child: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year 1960–85 13
2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1985 14
3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1985 15
4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–85 16
5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of child: United States, 1970 and 1975–85 18
6. Live births by race of child, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States, each division and State, 1985 19
7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race of child: United States, 1970–85 20
8. Live births by race of child and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1985 21
9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1985 21
10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of child: United States, 1985 22
11. Live births by place of delivery, attendant, and race of child: United States, 1975–85 23
12. Percent distribution of live births by place of delivery and attendant, according to race of child: United States, 1975–85 24
13. Live births by age of father, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1985 25
14. Birth rates by age of father and race of child: United States, 1970 and 1975–85 26
15. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1985 27
16. Number and percent of births of low birth weight and number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of child: United States and each State, 1985 2
17. Live births by plurality of birth, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1985 3
18. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1985 ... 3
19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–85 3
20. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985 3
21. Live births by educational attainment of mother and father and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985 3
22. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985 3
23. Live births by age of mother and specified race of child: United States, 1985 3
24. Live births by birth weight and number and percent low birth weight, by specified race of child: United States, 1985 37
25. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1985 38
26. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985 39
27. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of child: 1985 40
28. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985 41
29. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985 42

Symbols

---	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race of child: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year 1960–85

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning with 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Year	Number				Birth rate				Fertility rate			
			All other				All other				All other	
	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black
Registered births												
1985	3,760,561	2,991,373	769,188	608,193	15.8	14.8	21.4	21.1	66.2	63.0	83.2	82.2
1984[1]	3,669,141	2,923,502	745,639	592,745	15.5	14.5	21.2	20.8	65.4	62.2	82.5	81.4
1983[1]	3,638,933	2,904,250	734,683	586,027	15.5	14.6	21.3	20.9	65.8	62.4	83.2	81.7
1982[1]	3,680,537	2,942,054	738,483	592,641	15.9	14.9	21.9	21.4	67.3	63.9	85.5	84.1
1981[1]	3,629,238	2,908,669	720,569	587,797	15.8	14.8	22.0	21.6	67.4	63.9	86.4	85.4
1980[1]	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979[1]	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978[1]	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977[1]	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976[1]	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975[1]	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974[1]	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973[1]	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972[1]	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971[2]	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970[2]	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969[2]	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968[2]	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967[3]	3,520,959	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966[2]	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965[2]	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1964[2]	4,027,490	3,369,160	658,330	607,556	21.1	20.0	29.2	29.5	104.7	99.8	140.0	142.6
1963[2,4]	4,098,020	3,326,344	638,928	580,658	21.7	20.7	29.7	---	108.3	103.6	143.7	---
1962[2,4]	4,167,362	3,394,068	641,580	584,610	22.4	21.4	30.5	---	112.0	107.5	147.8	---
1961[2]	4,268,326	3,600,864	667,462	611,072	23.3	22.2	31.6	---	117.1	112.3	153.0	---
1960[2]	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
Births adjusted for underregistration												
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---

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[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[3] Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

[4] Figures by race exclude data for New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1985

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of child	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years Total	15–19 years: 15 years	15–19 years: 16 years	15–19 years: 17 years	15–19 years: 18 years	15–19 years: 19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races														
Total	3,760,561	10,220	467,485	25,002	53,474	89,313	129,563	170,133	1,141,320	1,201,350	696,354	214,336	28,334	1,162
First child	1,554,788	9,848	359,272	23,363	47,815	73,962	97,705	116,427	552,974	418,658	170,686	39,447	3,804	99
Second child	1,242,164	265	87,291	1,385	4,857	13,052	26,129	41,868	394,048	445,605	249,325	60,600	4,926	104
Third child	584,514	13	15,513	75	399	1,533	4,324	9,182	139,481	217,893	156,192	50,013	5,301	108
Fourth child	214,427	1	2,101	4	21	119	533	1,424	36,985	74,849	66,994	29,053	4,282	162
Fifth child	78,494	-	283	-	3	17	63	200	8,979	24,361	26,881	14,830	3,029	131
Sixth child	32,638	-	27	-	-	3	4	20	2,102	8,261	11,942	8,045	2,142	119
Seventh child	15,236	-	8	-	-	-	4	4	495	2,966	5,421	4,671	1,560	115
Eighth child and over	15,737	-	14	-	-	-	6	8	158	1,472	4,484	6,190	3,100	319
Not stated	22,563	93	2,976	175	379	627	795	1,000	6,098	7,285	4,429	1,487	198	5
White														
Total	2,991,373	4,101	318,725	13,276	33,052	59,714	89,950	122,733	894,195	997,233	580,398	173,681	22,264	776
First child	1,252,043	3,957	252,887	12,586	30,432	51,324	70,812	87,733	452,260	359,808	146,892	33,075	3,092	72
Second child	1,011,347	96	54,828	549	2,240	7,231	16,226	28,582	311,090	378,088	212,923	50,293	3,955	74
Third child	457,208	6	7,907	27	140	656	2,117	4,967	98,522	175,557	129,886	40,944	4,308	78
Fourth child	157,107	1	837	1	7	44	176	609	21,787	54,824	52,848	23,257	3,438	115
Fifth child	53,567	-	85	-	1	5	16	63	4,397	15,725	19,579	11,319	2,368	94
Sixth child	21,304	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	846	4,714	8,145	5,906	1,603	86
Seventh child	9,803	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	191	1,534	3,570	3,315	1,122	67
Eighth child and over	10,182	-	10	-	-	-	4	6	69	683	2,685	4,321	2,228	186
Not stated	18,812	41	2,163	113	232	454	596	768	5,033	6,300	3,870	1,251	150	4
All other														
Total	769,188	6,119	148,760	11,726	20,422	29,599	39,613	47,400	247,125	204,117	115,956	40,655	6,070	386
First child	302,745	5,891	106,385	10,777	17,383	22,638	26,893	28,694	100,714	58,850	23,794	6,372	712	27
Second child	230,817	169	32,463	836	2,617	5,821	9,903	13,286	82,958	67,517	36,402	10,307	971	30
Third child	127,306	7	7,606	48	259	877	2,207	4,215	40,959	42,336	26,306	9,069	993	30
Fourth child	57,320	-	1,264	3	14	75	357	815	15,198	20,025	14,146	5,796	844	47
Fifth child	24,927	-	198	-	2	12	47	137	4,582	8,636	7,302	3,511	661	37
Sixth child	11,334	-	23	-	-	3	3	17	1,256	3,547	3,797	2,139	539	33
Seventh child	5,433	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	304	1,432	1,851	1,356	438	48
Eighth child and over	5,565	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	89	789	1,799	1,869	872	133
Not stated	3,751	52	813	62	147	173	199	232	1,065	985	559	236	40	1
Black														
Total	608,193	5,860	134,270	11,001	18,913	26,895	35,399	42,062	207,330	152,306	78,129	26,216	3,888	194
First child	238,680	5,646	95,619	10,109	16,078	20,435	23,858	25,139	82,016	38,207	13,300	3,489	391	12
Second child	180,261	160	29,545	785	2,450	5,414	8,968	11,928	70,157	50,904	23,012	5,916	548	19
Third child	102,712	5	7,011	44	239	813	2,026	3,889	35,573	34,366	19,192	5,930	621	14
Fourth child	46,548	-	1,168	3	13	67	328	757	13,272	16,338	10,971	4,178	592	29
Fifth child	20,052	-	184	-	1	10	46	127	3,997	7,084	5,675	2,598	492	22
Sixth child	8,881	-	20	-	-	3	3	14	1,113	2,857	2,878	1,630	363	20
Seventh child	4,075	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	276	1,170	1,362	961	284	18
Eighth child and over	4,129	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	84	682	1,385	1,345	571	59
Not stated	2,855	49	716	60	132	153	167	204	842	698	354	169	26	1

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1985

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of child	Age of mother										
			15–19 years								
	15–44 years[1]	10–14 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races											
Total	66.2	1.2	51.3	31.1	80.8	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	0.2
First child	27.6	1.2	39.7	27.1	58.1	53.0	38.8	16.9	4.4	0.5	0.0
Second child	22.0	0.0	9.6	3.6	18.4	37.8	41.2	24.7	6.8	0.7	0.0
Third child	10.4	0.0	1.7	0.4	3.7	13.4	20.2	15.5	5.6	0.7	0.0
Fourth child	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.5	6.9	6.6	3.3	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.3	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1
White											
Total	63.0	0.6	42.8	24.0	70.1	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6	0.2
First child	26.5	0.6	34.2	21.5	52.6	52.3	39.9	17.4	4.4	0.5	0.0
Second child	21.4	0.0	7.4	2.3	14.9	36.0	42.0	25.2	6.6	0.6	0.0
Third child	9.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.4	11.4	19.5	15.3	5.4	0.7	0.0
Fourth child	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	6.1	6.2	3.1	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
All other											
Total	83.2	3.8	89.7	62.9	128.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9	0.4
First child	32.9	3.7	64.5	52.1	82.6	56.7	32.9	14.5	4.8	0.7	0.0
Second child	25.1	0.1	19.7	9.5	34.5	46.7	37.7	22.2	7.8	1.0	0.0
Third child	13.8	0.0	4.6	1.2	9.5	23.1	23.6	16.0	6.8	1.0	0.0
Fourth child	6.2	-	0.8	0.1	1.7	8.6	11.2	8.6	4.4	0.8	0.1
Fifth child	2.7	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	4.8	4.4	2.7	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.4	2.6	1.0	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.2
Black											
Total	82.2	4.5	97.4	69.8	137.1	140.8	105.1	60.7	25.5	4.9	0.3
First child	32.4	4.3	69.8	57.6	87.1	55.9	26.5	10.4	3.4	0.5	0.0
Second child	24.5	0.1	21.6	10.7	37.2	47.8	35.3	18.0	5.8	0.7	0.0
Third child	13.9	0.0	5.1	1.4	10.5	24.2	23.8	15.0	5.8	0.8	0.0
Fourth child	6.3	-	0.9	0.1	1.9	9.0	11.3	8.6	4.1	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	2.7	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	4.9	4.4	2.5	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.3	2.5	0.8	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.1

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[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–85

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races											
1985	1,842.5	1.2	51.3	31.1	80.8	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	0.2
1984[1]	1,805.5	1.2	50.9	31.1	78.3	107.3	108.3	66.5	22.8	3.9	0.2
1983[1]	1,802.5	1.1	51.7	32.0	78.1	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1	3.8	0.2
1982[1]	1,828.5	1.1	52.9	32.4	80.7	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1	3.9	0.2
1981[1]	1,815.0	1.1	52.7	32.1	81.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980[1]	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979[1]	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978[1]	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977[1]	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976[1]	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975[1]	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974[1]	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973[1]	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972[1]	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971[2]	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970[2]	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
1985	1,754.0	0.6	42.8	24.0	70.1	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6	0.2
1984[1]	1,718.5	0.6	42.5	23.9	68.1	101.4	107.7	66.1	21.7	3.5	0.2
1983[1]	1,717.5	0.6	43.6	24.8	68.3	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0	3.5	0.2
1982[1]	1,742.0	0.6	44.6	25.2	70.8	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0	3.5	0.2
1981[1]	1,726.0	0.5	44.6	25.1	71.9	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7	3.4	0.2
1980[1]	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979[1]	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978[1]	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977[1]	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976[1]	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975[1]	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974[1]	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973[1]	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972[1]	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971[2]	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970[2]	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
All other											
1985	2,263.0	3.8	89.7	62.9	128.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9	0.4
1984[1]	2,223.5	3.7	89.0	63.3	124.8	136.4	111.5	68.5	29.2	6.0	0.4
1983[1]	2,225.0	3.5	89.3	64.2	123.9	136.8	112.1	68.4	28.6	5.9	0.4
1982[1]	2,265.0	3.6	91.5	65.6	128.2	139.3	114.9	69.0	28.0	6.2	0.5
1981[1]	2,274.5	3.6	91.8	65.2	130.8	140.8	115.9	68.5	27.6	6.3	0.4
1980[1]	2,323.0	3.9	94.9	68.3	133.2	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5	0.4
1979[1]	2,309.5	4.1	96.5	70.5	134.9	144.3	114.6	68.3	27.3	6.4	0.4
1978[1]	2,264.5	4.0	96.0	70.4	134.4	142.1	111.9	65.2	26.9	6.4	0.4
1977[1]	2,278.5	4.3	99.5	74.8	136.8	142.3	111.5	63.4	27.3	6.9	0.5
1976[1]	2,222.5	4.3	99.9	75.5	137.2	138.9	107.6	59.5	26.9	6.9	0.5
1975[1]	2,276.0	4.7	106.4	80.5	146.1	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6	7.5	0.5
1974[1]	2,338.5	4.6	111.3	84.9	153.1	145.5	109.5	59.9	28.8	7.6	0.5
1973[1]	2,443.0	5.0	117.5	90.5	160.9	151.6	111.2	63.2	30.9	8.6	0.6
1972[1]	2,627.5	4.7	123.8	93.8	173.3	163.4	119.3	68.9	34.8	9.9	0.7
1971[2]	2,919.5	4.7	128.5	94.0	185.6	184.0	134.6	79.3	40.2	11.7	0.9
1970[2]	3,066.7	4.8	133.4	95.2	195.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–85—Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Black											
1985	2,196.0	4.5	97.4	69.8	137.1	140.8	105.1	60.7	25.5	4.9	0.3
1984[1]	2,153.5	4.3	95.7	69.7	132.0	137.9	103.2	59.5	24.8	5.1	0.2
1983[1]	2,150.5	4.1	95.5	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3
1982[1]	2,188.5	4.1	97.0	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4
1981[1]	2,206.0	4.1	97.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	108.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3
1980[1]	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979[1]	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978[1]	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977[1]	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976[1]	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975[1]	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974[1]	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973[1]	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972[1]	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971[2]	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970[2]	3,098.7	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of child: United States, 1970 and 1975–85

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race of child	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races								
1985	66.2	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984[1]	65.4	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983[1]	65.8	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982[1]	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981[1]	67.4	29.0	21.6	10.2	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980[1]	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
1979[1]	67.2	28.6	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
1978[1]	65.5	27.8	21.1	9.8	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
1977[1]	66.8	28.2	21.6	10.0	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.5
1976[1]	65.0	27.5	20.8	9.5	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.6
1975[1]	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	1.7	1.3	0.7
1970[2]	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	3.8	3.2	1.8
White								
1985	63.0	26.5	21.4	9.7	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2
1984[1]	62.2	26.4	21.1	9.4	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.2
1983[1]	62.4	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982[1]	63.9	27.7	21.3	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981[1]	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980[1]	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1979[1]	63.4	27.4	20.8	9.4	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1978[1]	61.7	26.6	20.2	9.2	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.3
1977[1]	63.2	26.9	20.9	9.4	3.4	1.4	0.9	0.4
1976[1]	61.5	26.3	20.2	8.9	3.4	1.4	1.0	0.4
1975[1]	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5
1970[2]	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	3.4	2.7	1.2
All other								
1985	83.2	32.9	25.1	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984[1]	82.5	32.8	24.7	13.7	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983[1]	83.2	33.0	24.8	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.9	0.7
1982[1]	85.5	33.8	25.6	14.2	6.4	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981[1]	86.4	34.3	25.9	14.2	6.4	2.8	2.0	0.8
1980[1]	88.6	35.6	26.2	14.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9
1979[1]	88.5	35.7	26.2	14.2	6.4	2.9	2.1	1.0
1978[1]	87.0	35.0	25.8	13.8	6.3	2.9	2.2	1.1
1977[1]	87.7	35.6	25.7	13.5	6.2	3.0	2.4	1.3
1976[1]	85.8	35.2	24.7	12.8	6.0	3.0	2.5	1.5
1975[1]	87.7	36.7	24.6	12.6	6.1	3.1	2.8	1.8
1970[2]	113.0	42.4	26.9	15.9	9.7	6.1	6.7	5.3
Black								
1985	82.2	32.4	24.5	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984[1]	81.4	32.2	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983[1]	81.7	32.3	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.8	0.6
1982[1]	84.1	33.0	24.9	14.2	6.5	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981[1]	85.4	33.6	25.2	14.3	6.6	2.9	2.0	0.8
1980[1]	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	3.0	2.1	0.9
1979[1]	88.3	35.3	25.8	14.4	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.0
1978[1]	86.7	34.6	25.4	13.9	6.5	3.0	2.3	1.1
1977[1]	88.1	35.6	25.5	13.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	1.4
1976[1]	85.8	35.2	24.4	12.9	6.2	3.1	2.6	1.5
1975[1]	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9
1970[2]	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	6.4	7.0	5.6

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 6. Live births by race of child, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States, each division and State, 1985

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years estimated in each area]

Division and State	*Number* *All races*[1]	 *White*	 *Black*	*Birth rate*	*Fertility rate*
United States	3,760,561	2,991,373	608,193	15.8	66.2
New England	179,193	162,888	12,603	14.2	58.3
Maine	16,903	16,587	83	14.5	61.9
New Hampshire	15,453	15,149	134	15.5	62.3
Vermont	8,036	7,971	22	15.0	60.0
Massachusetts	81,780	73,589	6,068	14.1	57.1
Rhode Island	13,033	11,692	935	13.5	56.7
Connecticut	43,988	37,900	5,361	13.9	58.3
Middle Atlantic	525,559	410,791	100,387	14.1	60.1
New York	259,465	192,964	57,485	14.6	61.1
New Jersey	105,566	81,764	20,564	14.0	59.2
Pennsylvania	160,528	136,063	22,338	13.5	59.1
East North Central	633,921	525,002	98,607	15.2	64.2
Ohio	160,474	135,693	23,033	14.9	63.5
Indiana	80,946	71,697	8,534	14.7	62.1
Illinois	180,737	138,604	38,629	15.7	66.3
Michigan	138,021	113,064	22,671	15.2	62.9
Wisconsin	73,743	65,944	5,677	15.4	66.0
West North Central	274,692	245,455	19,883	15.6	68.2
Minnesota	67,412	62,322	2,002	16.1	67.6
Iowa	41,221	39,576	1,061	14.3	63.2
Missouri	76,978	64,065	11,950	15.3	66.6
North Dakota	11,721	10,608	144	17.1	76.1
South Dakota	12,130	10,120	103	17.1	78.8
Nebraska	25,551	23,544	1,358	15.9	70.4
Kansas	39,679	35,220	3,265	16.2	71.9
South Atlantic	599,140	418,007	169,634	14.9	62.8
Delaware	9,618	7,319	2,171	15.5	62.9
Maryland	68,015	45,289	20,418	15.5	61.6
District of Columbia	9,870	1,753	7,793	15.8	59.1
Virginia	86,052	63,171	20,368	15.1	60.7
West Virginia	24,132	23,036	969	12.5	54.4
North Carolina	89,397	61,769	25,218	14.3	58.9
South Carolina	51,900	31,575	19,860	15.6	63.8
Georgia	96,340	61,968	33,228	16.1	64.9
Florida	163,816	122,127	39,609	14.4	67.0
East South Central	222,827	160,810	60,196	14.7	62.3
Kentucky	52,885	47,750	4,775	14.2	60.3
Tennessee	66,757	51,018	15,181	14.0	58.4
Alabama	59,736	39,087	20,209	14.9	62.9
Mississippi	43,449	22,955	20,031	16.6	71.6
West South Central	477,980	376,947	86,574	18.0	75.3
Arkansas	35,221	26,577	8,245	14.9	66.2
Louisiana	81,458	48,538	31,466	18.2	74.9
Oklahoma	53,137	41,871	5,299	16.1	70.0
Texas	308,164	259,961	41,564	18.8	77.6
Mountain	235,431	208,809	8,228	18.4	78.7
Montana	13,494	11,834	76	16.4	70.6
Idaho	17,567	16,878	96	17.5	76.7
Wyoming	9,366	8,843	101	18.4	76.1
Colorado	55,123	50,499	2,831	17.0	66.5
New Mexico	27,757	22,877	694	19.1	80.[illegible]
Arizona	59,348	49,776	2,587	18.6	80.3
Utah	37,451	35,504	299	22.8	98.0
Nevada	15,325	12,598	1,544	16.4	65.8
Pacific	611,818	482,664	52,081	17.5	72.0
Washington	70,230	61,460	3,246	15.9	65.8
Oregon	39,486	36,584	981	14.7	61.4
California	470,951	370,902	46,372	17.9	73.4
Alaska	12,844	9,078	584	24.6	98.0
Hawaii	18,307	4,840	898	17.4	74.4

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[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race of child: United States, 1970–85

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Male	*Female*	*Males per 1,000 females*	*Male*	*Female*	*Males per 1,000 females*	*Male*	*Female*	*Males per 1,000 females*	*Male*	*Female*	*Males per 1,000 females*
1985	1,927,983	1,832,578	1,052	1,536,646	1,454,727	1,056	391,337	377,851	1,036	308,575	299,618	1,030
1984[1]	1,879,490	1,789,651	1,050	1,500,326	1,423,176	1,054	379,164	366,475	1,035	300,951	291,794	1,031
1983[1]	1,865,553	1,773,380	1,052	1,492,385	1,411,865	1,057	373,168	361,515	1,032	297,011	289,016	1,028
1982[1]	1,885,676	1,794,861	1,051	1,509,704	1,432,350	1,054	375,972	362,511	1,037	301,121	291,520	1,033
1981[1]	1,860,272	1,768,966	1,052	1,494,437	1,414,232	1,057	365,835	354,734	1,031	297,864	289,933	1,027
1980[1]	1,852,616	1,759,642	1,053	1,490,140	1,408,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029
1979[1]	1,791,267	1,703,131	1,052	1,442,981	1,365,439	1,057	348,286	337,692	1,031	293,013	284,842	1,029
1978[1]	1,709,394	1,623,885	1,053	1,378,222	1,302,894	1,058	331,172	320,991	1,032	279,596	271,942	1,028
1977[1]	1,705,916	1,620,716	1,053	1,383,440	1,307,630	1,058	322,476	313,086	1,030	275,556	268,665	1,026
1976[1]	1,624,436	1,543,352	1,053	1,319,717	1,247,897	1,058	304,719	295,455	1,031	260,661	253,818	1,027
1975[1]	1,613,135	1,531,063	1,054	1,312,308	1,239,688	1,059	300,827	291,375	1,032	259,610	251,971	1,030
1974[1]	1,622,114	1,537,844	1,055	1,325,019	1,250,773	1,059	297,095	287,071	1,035	257,277	249,885	1,030
1973[1]	1,608,326	1,528,639	1,052	1,311,032	1,239,998	1,057	297,294	288,641	1,030	259,877	252,720	1,028
1972[1]	1,669,927	1,588,484	1,051	1,364,578	1,290,980	1,057	305,349	297,504	1,026	268,842	262,487	1,024
1971[2]	1,822,910	1,733,060	1,052	1,499,958	1,419,788	1,056	322,952	313,272	1,031	286,430	287,530	1,028
1970[2]	1,915,378	1,816,008	1,055	1,590,140	1,501,124	1,059	325,238	314,884	1,033	290,508	281,854	1,031

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 8. Live births by race of child and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1985

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15–44 years]

Month	Number				Observed		Seasonally adjusted	
	All races	White	All other		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
			Total	Black				
Total	3,760,561	2,991,373	769,188	608,193	15.8	66.2	...	...
January	304,073	239,308	64,765	51,547	15.1	63.5	15.8	66.5
February	281,261	223,882	57,379	45,486	15.4	64.9	15.7	66.2
March	310,679	249,069	61,610	48,722	15.4	64.7	15.5	65.4
April	301,777	243,074	58,703	45,794	15.4	64.9	15.9	66.9
May	317,596	255,311	62,285	48,752	15.7	66.0	16.1	67.7
June	308,477	246,683	61,794	48,553	15.7	66.2	15.8	66.4
July	333,484	264,481	69,003	54,703	16.4	69.2	15.8	66.4
August	336,575	266,610	69,965	55,715	16.6	69.7	15.7	65.8
September	331,283	262,138	69,145	54,962	16.9	70.9	15.7	66.2
October	322,997	257,567	65,430	51,722	15.9	66.8	15.7	66.2
November	301,551	238,362	63,189	50,025	15.3	64.4	15.7	65.8
December	310,808	244,888	65,920	52,212	15.3	64.1	15.7	65.8

Table 9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1985

Day of week	Average number of births	Index of occurrence[1]
Total	10,303	100.0
Sunday	8,663	84.1
Monday	10,718	104.0
Tuesday	11,082	107.6
Wednesday	10,784	104.7
Thursday	10,793	104.8
Friday	11,032	107.1
Saturday	9,033	87.7

[1] Index is the ratio of the average number of births on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100.

Table 10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of child: United States, 1985

Place of delivery and race of child	*All births*	*Attendant*			
		Physician	*Midwife*	*Other*	*Ur*
All races[1]					
Total	3,760,561	3,632,961	102,076	22,534	
In hospital[2]	3,722,150	3,623,215	85,941	10,695	
Not in hospital	37,315	8,933	16,092	11,753	
Not specified	1,096	813	43	86	
White					
Total	2,991,373	2,895,590	76,319	16,950	
In hospital[2]	2,958,099	2,887,795	61,051	7,286	
Not in hospital	32,288	7,025	15,236	9,611	
Not specified	986	770	32	53	
Black					
Total	608,193	584,334	19,670	3,841	
In hospital[2]	604,412	582,768	19,097	2,306	
Not in hospital	3,698	1,529	569	1,515	
Not specified	83	37	4	20	

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 11. Live births by place of delivery, attendant, and race of child: United States, 1975–85

Year and race of child	Total	In hospital[1]				Not in hospital[2]			
		Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified	Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races									
1985	3,760,561	3,623,215	85,941	10,695	2,299	9,746	16,135	11,839	691
1984[3]	3,669,141	3,532,397	78,040	13,085	7,381	9,777	15,862	10,835	1,764
1983[3]	3,638,933	3,508,666	71,617	12,532	6,845	10,215	15,406	11,662	1,990
1982[3]	3,680,537	3,560,644	63,062	11,936	6,554	10,296	14,375	11,855	1,815
1981[3]	3,629,238	3,490,919	55,537	13,303	31,823	10,998	12,754	11,794	2,110
1980[3]	3,612,258	3,499,959	51,576	17,456	7,379	11,992	11,093	11,630	1,173
1979[3]	3,494,398	3,393,773	44,496	11,221	10,994	11,837	10,363	10,032	1,682
1978[3]	3,333,279	3,221,677	36,282	12,721	29,979	11,806	9,778	9,167	1,869
1977[3]	3,326,632	3,203,242	30,635	12,531	47,065	12,766	9,991	7,449	2,953
1976[3]	3,167,788	3,055,287	24,656	12,871	45,282	11,940	9,574	5,914	2,264
1975[3]	3,144,198	3,026,024	19,686	7,122	64,069	11,265	9,727	2,960	3,345
White									
1985	2,991,373	2,887,795	61,051	7,286	1,967	7,795	15,268	9,664	547
1984[3]	2,923,502	2,819,888	55,682	9,042	5,865	7,785	14,946	8,933	1,361
1983[3]	2,904,250	2,806,960	49,651	8,477	5,400	8,132	14,391	9,748	1,491
1982[3]	2,942,054	2,853,427	42,684	8,197	5,116	7,982	13,262	9,982	1,404
1981[3]	2,908,669	2,804,868	37,019	9,405	25,505	8,560	11,577	10,047	1,688
1980[3]	2,898,732	2,815,382	33,730	13,691	5,548	9,495	9,919	10,021	946
1979[3]	2,808,420	2,733,403	29,086	8,380	9,157	9,356	8,879	8,734	1,425
1978[3]	2,681,116	2,598,455	22,319	9,952	23,977	9,136	7,733	8,059	1,485
1977[3]	2,691,070	2,600,011	17,935	9,643	38,056	9,389	7,028	6,605	2,403
1976[3]	2,567,614	2,486,339	13,733	9,642	36,203	8,894	5,824	5,148	1,831
1975[3]	2,551,996	2,465,957	10,076	5,342	52,392	7,818	5,082	2,585	2,744
All other									
1985	769,188	735,420	24,890	3,409	332	1,951	867	2,175	144
1984[3]	745,639	712,509	22,358	4,043	1,516	1,992	916	1,902	403
1983[3]	734,683	701,706	21,966	4,055	1,445	2,083	1,015	1,914	499
1982[3]	738,483	707,217	20,378	3,739	1,438	2,314	1,113	1,873	411
1981[3]	720,569	686,051	18,518	3,898	6,318	2,438	1,177	1,747	422
1980[3]	713,526	684,577	17,846	3,765	1,831	2,497	1,174	1,609	227
1979[3]	685,978	660,370	15,410	2,841	1,837	2,481	1,484	1,298	257
1978[3]	652,163	623,222	13,963	2,769	6,002	2,670	2,045	1,108	384
1977[3]	634,562	603,231	12,700	2,888	9,009	3,377	2,963	844	550
1976[3]	600,174	568,948	10,923	3,229	9,079	3,046	3,750	766	433
1975[3]	592,202	560,067	9,610	1,780	11,677	3,447	4,645	375	601
Black									
1985	608,193	582,768	19,097	2,306	241	1,566	573	1,535	107
1984[3]	592,745	568,092	17,304	2,547	927	1,638	616	1,391	230
1983[3]	586,027	561,304	17,400	2,377	922	1,602	742	1,384	296
1982[3]	592,641	568,943	16,162	2,147	1,024	1,868	877	1,364	256
1981[3]	587,797	561,821	15,104	2,113	4,267	1,976	991	1,262	263
1980[3]	589,616	567,568	14,229	2,090	1,321	2,062	1,001	1,170	175
1979[3]	577,855	557,183	13,001	1,856	1,205	2,099	1,356	954	201
1978[3]	551,540	527,861	11,549	1,875	4,906	2,325	1,924	825	275
1977[3]	544,221	518,069	10,295	2,105	6,802	3,044	2,883	578	445
1976[3]	514,479	488,335	8,954	2,480	7,378	2,728	3,675	550	379
1975[3]	511,581	484,416	7,707	1,311	9,595	3,161	4,602	281	508

[1] Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

[2] Includes births with place of delivery not stated.

[3] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 12. Percent distribution of live births by place of delivery and attendant, according to race of child: United States, 1975–85

Year and race of child	Place of delivery			Place of delivery and attendant at birth					
					In hospital[1]			Not in hospit	
	Total	In hospital[1]	Not in hospital[2]	Total[3]	Physician	Midwife	Other	Physician	Midwif
All races									
1985	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
1984[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
1983[4]	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
1982[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
1981[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
1980[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
1979[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1978[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
1977[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
1976[4]	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	97.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
1975[4]	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
White									
1985	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
1984[4]	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.7	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
1983[4]	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	96.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
1982[4]	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	97.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
1981[4]	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	97.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
1980[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
1979[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
1978[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
1977[4]	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
1976[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	98.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
1975[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
All other									
1985	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.7	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
1984[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1
1983[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1
1982[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.0	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
1981[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.1	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
1980[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
1979[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.6	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
1978[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
1977[4]	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	96.4	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
1976[4]	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	96.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
1975[4]	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	96.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.8
Black									
1985	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	95.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
1984[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.1
1983[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
1982[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.2	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
1981[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.3	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1980[4]	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.5	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
1979[4]	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
1978[4]	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
1977[4]	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	96.5	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
1976[4]	100.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	96.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
1975[4]	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	96.6	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9

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[1] Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

[2] Includes births with place of delivery not stated.

[3] Excludes births with attendant not specified.

[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 13. Live births by age of father, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1985

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Age of father										
		Under 15 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over	Not stated
All races[1]	3,760,561	269	107,381	684,565	1,081,132	836,690	381,157	114,909	33,894	11,623	7,024	501,917
Under 15 years	10,220	102	2,049	716	102	20	16	4	4	2	2	7,203
15–19 years	467,485	144	85,672	164,262	33,387	6,765	2,155	682	272	122	90	173,934
20–24 years	1,141,320	11	18,003	434,764	381,576	90,095	23,859	7,179	2,442	894	585	181,912
25–29 years	1,201,350	5	1,351	72,623	571,974	353,075	84,951	21,193	6,074	2,161	1,324	86,619
30–34 years	696,354	3	257	10,210	82,921	347,598	167,514	36,210	9,718	3,329	1,964	36,630
35–39 years	214,336	3	41	1,788	10,345	36,877	97,651	39,013	10,033	3,342	2,089	13,154
40–44 years	28,334	1	8	197	814	2,216	4,928	10,475	4,944	1,541	856	2,354
45–49 years	1,162	-	-	5	13	44	83	153	407	232	114	111
White	2,991,373	127	81,037	567,662	929,531	716,489	318,184	92,013	25,557	8,243	4,754	247,776
Under 15 years	4,101	31	943	504	75	17	15	4	2	1	-	2,509
15–19 years	318,725	81	64,282	132,345	26,949	5,360	1,680	520	203	86	53	87,166
20–24 years	894,195	7	14,461	364,533	323,899	73,934	18,991	5,526	1,757	604	353	90,130
25–29 years	997,233	3	1,089	60,381	499,628	301,324	69,178	16,745	4,454	1,478	849	42,104
30–34 years	580,398	3	219	8,240	69,956	303,230	141,182	28,851	7,302	2,364	1,313	17,738
35–39 years	173,681	1	36	1,487	8,347	30,789	83,095	31,590	7,611	2,398	1,510	6,817
40–44 years	22,264	1	7	169	665	1,805	3,989	8,674	3,929	1,158	607	1,260
45–49 years	776	-	-	3	12	30	54	103	299	154	69	52
Black	608,193	134	22,882	94,683	111,728	77,465	38,767	14,904	5,662	2,443	1,617	237,908
Under 15 years	5,860	70	1,057	183	19	1	1	-	1	-	2	4,526
15–19 years	134,270	58	18,767	26,748	4,995	1,024	390	132	64	35	32	82,025
20–24 years	207,330	3	2,831	57,139	44,147	11,352	3,587	1,267	560	240	195	86,009
25–29 years	152,306	2	197	9,104	52,416	33,626	10,118	3,267	1,222	554	376	41,424
30–34 years	78,129	-	25	1,309	8,784	27,613	15,567	4,693	1,667	718	456	17,297
35–39 years	26,216	1	4	184	1,272	3,606	8,540	4,423	1,515	631	385	5,655
40–44 years	3,888	-	1	15	94	239	550	1,090	575	237	161	926
45–49 years	194	-	-	1	1	4	14	32	58	28	10	45

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[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 14. Birth rates by age of father and race of child: United States, 1970 and 1975–85

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for a
not stated are distributed]

Year and race of child	Age of father								
	15–54 years[1]	*15–19 years*[2]	*20–24 years*	*25–29 years*	*30–34 years*	*35–39 years*	*40–44 years*	*45–49 years*	*50–54 years*
All races									
1985	55.7	18.2	82.8	111.9	89.7	47.0	18.1	6.6	2.5
1984[3]	55.0	18.0	81.9	111.0	88.8	45.7	17.8	6.3	2.4
1983[3]	55.3	18.4	83.5	113.9	88.7	45.3	17.2	6.4	2.3
1982[3]	56.4	18.7	86.1	117.4	90.4	44.2	17.6	6.4	2.4
1981[3]	56.3	18.5	88.0	119.7	88.6	43.2	16.9	6.3	2.3
1980[3]	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.0	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2
1979[3]	55.8	18.5	90.6	122.4	89.3	42.2	16.7	6.0	2.3
1978[3]	54.1	18.1	89.7	120.0	86.7	40.8	16.3	5.8	2.2
1977[3]	54.9	19.1	92.8	124.2	85.9	41.1	16.5	6.0	2.2
1976[3]	53.2	19.4	92.1	120.3	82.6	39.8	16.2	6.0	2.1
1975[3]	53.8	20.8	96.2	123.9	81.5	39.9	16.5	6.1	2.2
1970[4]	71.5	25.6	146.6	175.0	112.3	57.6	24.9	9.1	3.1
White									
1985	51.9	14.0	75.1	108.2	87.0	43.7	16.0	5.4	1.9
1984[3]	51.2	13.9	74.4	107.2	85.8	42.6	15.7	5.2	1.8
1983[3]	51.5	14.4	76.4	110.0	85.4	42.0	15.1	5.2	1.8
1982[3]	52.5	14.8	79.2	113.3	86.7	40.9	15.4	5.2	1.8
1981[3]	52.3	14.9	80.7	115.2	84.7	39.7	14.7	5.1	1.8
1980[3]	52.9	15.2	84.0	118.4	86.9	39.2	14.7	5.0	1.8
1979[3]	51.6	14.9	82.2	117.4	85.3	38.7	14.6	5.0	1.8
1978[3]	50.0	14.7	81.0	115.0	82.9	37.4	14.2	4.9	1.7
1977[3]	50.9	15.5	84.0	119.4	82.7	37.8	14.5	5.1	1.7
1976[3]	49.3	15.8	83.2	115.6	79.7	36.7	14.4	5.1	1.7
1975[3]	49.8	17.1	86.6	119.5	78.6	36.8	14.8	5.2	1.7
1970[4]	67.1	21.0	135.3	170.9	109.3	54.5	22.9	7.9	2.6
All other									
1985	77.9	37.4	122.8	132.9	105.7	69.1	33.1	14.4	6.7
1984[3]	77.4	36.9	121.7	132.7	106.8	67.3	32.6	14.1	6.4
1983[3]	78.2	36.9	122.2	136.6	109.4	68.6	31.6	14.7	6.2
1982[3]	80.1	37.3	123.5	141.9	112.9	67.6	32.6	14.7	6.6
1981[3]	81.2	36.3	129.7	147.4	113.9	68.0	32.3	14.3	6.2
1980[3]	83.6	37.5	139.0	152.3	118.9	68.6	33.7	14.3	6.2
1979[3]	83.5	37.5	141.1	155.1	118.2	68.2	32.3	14.0	6.3
1978[3]	81.9	36.7	143.1	153.2	114.6	66.5	31.8	13.1	5.9
1977[3]	82.3	38.9	147.3	156.7	110.4	65.3	31.1	13.2	6.2
1976[3]	80.1	39.2	148.8	153.9	104.4	62.4	29.3	13.2	5.9
1975[3]	81.8	42.4	158.5	156.4	102.5	63.5	29.4	13.1	6.0
1970[4]	104.5	55.2	224.9	202.6	135.1	82.4	42.5	20.4	9.0
Black									
1985	78.2	42.0	132.7	133.3	96.9	61.1	30.8	13.7	6.5
1984[3]	77.6	41.0	130.6	133.0	98.2	59.8	30.4	13.6	6.1
1983[3]	78.0	40.8	131.3	136.3	99.9	61.2	29.5	13.9	5.9
1982[3]	79.8	40.7	129.4	141.8	104.0	61.2	30.5	14.1	6.3
1981[3]	81.2	39.3	136.6	148.1	105.2	61.9	30.3	13.6	6.0
1980[3]	83.8	40.4	146.6	154.2	110.8	62.8	31.5	13.8	6.0
1979[3]	83.7	40.2	148.7	156.7	109.8	62.3	30.7	13.7	6.2
1978[3]	81.9	39.0	150.7	154.1	106.3	61.0	30.1	12.7	5.7
1977[3]	82.9	41.4	155.2	158.6	104.5	60.5	30.1	12.7	6.1
1976[3]	80.4	41.7	156.6	154.3	97.7	57.2	28.0	12.7	5.7
1975[3]	82.1	45.0	167.3	156.8	95.5	57.7	28.5	12.6	5.9
1970[4]	107.4	58.7	243.7	209.6	132.6	80.9	41.9	20.6	8.8

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[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15–54 years.

[2] Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15–19 years.

[3] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[4] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 15. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1985

Age of mother and race of child	Low birth weight[1]		Total	Birth weight[2]											
	Number	Percent		Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
All races															
All ages	253,554	6.8	3,760,561	4,809	17,667	23,108	48,394	159,576	595,533	1,378,097	1,110,689	345,355	64,293	8,328	4,712
Under 15 years	1,311	12.9	10,220	30	128	167	269	717	2,527	3,982	1,969	367	39	4	21
15–19 years	43,281	9.3	467,485	805	3,224	4,143	8,514	26,595	95,205	183,090	113,783	27,266	3,827	390	643
15 years	2,868	11.5	25,002	77	259	328	588	1,616	5,658	9,840	5,322	1,136	130	7	41
16 years	5,614	10.5	53,474	99	451	571	1,130	3,363	11,678	21,131	12,000	2,622	314	28	87
17 years	8,633	9.7	89,313	160	626	860	1,670	5,317	18,716	34,982	21,324	4,848	641	54	115
18 years	12,059	9.3	129,563	219	914	1,133	2,384	7,409	26,384	50,713	31,576	7,479	1,053	126	173
19 years	14,107	8.3	170,133	250	974	1,251	2,742	8,890	32,769	66,424	43,561	11,181	1,689	175	227
20–24 years	78,676	6.9	1,141,320	1,484	5,364	7,002	14,561	50,265	195,047	432,017	324,312	92,527	15,544	1,846	1,351
25–29 years	71,015	5.9	1,201,350	1,357	4,751	6,327	13,301	45,279	174,775	436,489	373,614	119,026	22,267	2,712	1,452
30–34 years	42,050	6.0	696,354	837	2,980	3,837	8,244	26,152	94,508	241,258	221,512	77,889	15,998	2,270	869
35–39 years	14,758	6.9	214,336	267	1,077	1,371	3,001	9,042	29,108	71,614	66,878	24,982	5,762	919	315
40–44 years	2,344	8.3	28,334	26	136	250	478	1,454	4,167	9,270	8,309	3,184	823	182	55
45–49 years	119	10.3	1,162	3	7	11	26	72	196	377	312	114	33	5	6
White															
All ages	168,390	5.6	2,991,373	2,719	10,554	14,774	32,054	108,289	421,411	1,079,501	945,828	307,161	58,046	7,390	3,646
Under 15 years	428	10.5	4,101	3	50	68	91	216	775	1,609	1,028	227	23	2	9
15–19 years	24,319	7.6	318,725	381	1,701	2,250	4,796	15,191	56,616	123,962	87,118	22,649	3,279	330	452
15 years	1,265	9.5	13,276	29	118	155	254	709	2,435	5,234	3,385	835	93	5	24
16 years	2,835	8.6	33,052	43	203	303	590	1,696	6,274	12,935	8,602	2,073	251	24	58
17 years	4,759	8.0	59,714	70	342	443	922	2,982	10,852	23,323	16,128	3,978	540	49	85
18 years	7,067	7.9	89,950	114	527	636	1,404	4,386	16,173	34,918	24,383	6,270	906	106	127
19 years	8,393	6.8	122,733	125	511	713	1,626	5,418	20,882	47,552	34,620	9,493	1,489	146	158
20–24 years	51,333	5.7	894,195	780	3,138	4,418	9,508	33,489	136,615	334,606	273,381	81,627	13,981	1,650	1,002
25–29 years	49,958	5.0	997,233	823	2,937	4,257	9,324	32,617	131,602	357,233	326,775	107,698	20,361	2,434	1,172
30–34 years	30,193	5.2	580,398	524	1,926	2,667	5,889	19,187	71,401	197,705	193,588	70,253	14,527	2,019	712
35–39 years	10,459	6.0	173,681	191	707	940	2,095	6,526	21,323	56,981	56,866	21,897	5,106	799	250
40–44 years	1,633	7.3	22,264	16	92	169	332	1,024	2,972	7,163	6,846	2,714	739	151	46
45–49 years	67	8.7	776	1	3	5	19	39	107	242	226	96	30	5	3
All other															
All ages	85,164	11.1	769,188	2,090	7,113	8,334	16,340	51,287	174,122	298,596	164,861	38,194	6,247	938	1,066
Under 15 years	883	14.5	6,119	27	78	99	178	501	1,752	2,373	941	140	16	2	12
15–19 years	18,962	12.8	148,760	424	1,523	1,893	3,718	11,404	38,589	59,128	26,665	4,617	548	60	191
15 years	1,603	13.7	11,726	48	141	173	334	907	3,223	4,606	1,937	301	37	2	17
16 years	2,779	13.6	20,422	56	248	268	540	1,667	5,404	8,196	3,398	549	63	4	29
17 years	3,874	13.1	29,599	90	284	417	748	2,335	7,864	11,659	5,196	870	101	5	30
18 years	4,992	12.6	39,613	105	387	497	980	3,023	10,211	15,795	7,193	1,209	147	20	46
19 years	5,714	12.1	47,400	125	463	538	1,116	3,472	11,887	18,872	8,941	1,688	200	29	69
20–24 years	27,343	11.1	247,125	704	2,226	2,584	5,053	16,776	58,432	97,411	50,931	10,900	1,563	196	349
25–29 years	21,057	10.3	204,117	534	1,814	2,070	3,977	12,662	43,173	79,256	46,839	11,328	1,906	278	280
30–34 years	11,857	10.2	115,956	313	1,054	1,170	2,355	6,965	23,107	43,553	27,924	7,636	1,471	251	157
35–39 years	4,299	10.6	40,655	76	370	431	906	2,516	7,785	14,633	10,012	3,085	656	120	65
40–44 years	711	11.7	6,070	10	44	81	146	430	1,195	2,107	1,463	470	84	31	9
45–49 years	52	13.6	386	2	4	6	7	33	89	135	86	18	3	-	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1985—Con.

Age of mother and race of child	Low birth weight[1]			Birth weight[2]											
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
Black															
All ages	75,414	12.4	608,193	1,950	6,608	7,560	14,591	44,705	143,370	232,928	123,194	27,436	4,374	648	829
Under 15 years	863	14.8	5,860	27	78	97	173	488	1,692	2,276	885	119	12	2	11
15–19 years	17,893	13.3	134,270	406	1,452	1,790	3,529	10,716	35,644	53,333	22,988	3,784	414	50	164
15 years	1,537	14.0	11,001	47	138	161	324	867	3,076	4,296	1,782	265	28	1	16
16 years	2,649	14.0	18,913	52	238	257	514	1,588	5,084	7,615	3,016	470	49	3	27
17 years	3,673	13.7	26,895	88	269	391	710	2,215	7,315	10,561	4,531	710	74	5	26
18 years	4,693	13.3	35,399	102	373	475	923	2,820	9,356	14,073	6,131	982	109	15	40
19 years	5,341	12.7	42,062	117	434	506	1,058	3,226	10,813	16,788	7,528	1,357	154	26	55
20–24 years	24,902	12.0	207,330	670	2,112	2,398	4,627	15,095	50,641	81,187	40,731	8,291	1,143	152	283
25–29 years	18,221	12.0	152,306	493	1,677	1,856	3,486	10,709	33,313	57,613	33,452	7,966	1,349	190	202
30–34 years	9,661	12.4	78,129	283	935	1,002	1,943	5,498	16,040	28,075	18,016	5,079	983	161	114
35–39 years	3,318	12.7	26,216	62	320	353	726	1,857	5,209	9,087	6,174	1,895	413	75	45
40–44 years	520	13.4	3,888	8	31	60	104	317	788	1,305	899	292	58	18	8
45–49 years	36	18.8	194	1	3	4	3	25	43	52	49	10	2	-	2

[1] Less than 2,500 grams.

[2] Equivalents of the gram weight in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

Under 500 grams = 1 pound 1 ounce or less
500–999 grams = 1 pound 2 ounces–2 pounds 3 ounces
1,000–1,499 grams = 2 pounds 4 ounces–3 pounds 4 ounces
1,500–1,999 grams = 3 pounds 5 ounces–4 pounds 6 ounces
2,000–2,499 grams = 4 pounds 7 ounces–5 pounds 8 ounces
2,500–2,999 grams = 5 pounds 9 ounces–6 pounds 9 ounces
3,000–3,499 grams = 6 pounds 10 ounces–7 pounds 11 ounces
3,500–3,999 grams = 7 pounds 12 ounces–8 pounds 13 ounces
4,000–4,499 grams = 8 pounds 14 ounces–9 pounds 14 ounces
4,500–4,999 grams = 9 pounds 15 ounces–11 pounds 0 ounces
5,000 grams or more = 11 pounds 1 ounce or more

Table 16. Number and percent of births of low birth weight and number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of child: United States and each State, 1985

[By place of residence]

State	Low birth weight[1]						Births to unmarried women					
	Number			Percent			Number			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black
United States	253,554	168,390	75,414	6.8	5.6	12.4	828,174	432,969	365,527	220.2	144.7	601.0
Alabama	4,799	2,333	2,427	8.0	6.0	12.0	14,897	3,155	11,707	249.4	80.7	579.3
Alaska	622	402	62	4.9	4.5	10.6	2,344	1,029	156	182.5	113.4	267.1
Arizona	3,684	2,951	320	6.2	5.9	12.4	14,172	9,739	1,355	238.8	195.7	523.8
Arkansas	2,816	1,750	1,030	8.0	6.6	12.5	7,898	2,806	5,053	224.2	105.6	612.9
California[3]	28,354	19,648	5,518	6.0	5.3	11.9	115,671	82,813	26,044	245.6	223.3	561.6
Colorado	4,252	3,725	370	7.7	7.4	13.1	9,158	7,688	1,241	166.1	152.2	438.4
Connecticut[3]	2,914	2,146	720	6.6	5.7	13.5	9,358	5,743	3,502	212.7	151.5	653.2
Delaware	706	418	279	7.3	5.7	12.9	2,522	1,041	1,474	262.2	142.2	678.9
District of Columbia	1,306	91	1,193	13.3	5.2	15.3	5,598	285	5,228	567.2	162.6	670.9
Florida	12,344	7,311	4,889	7.5	6.0	12.4	42,202	16,916	25,080	257.6	138.5	633.2
Georgia	7,766	3,793	3,893	8.1	6.1	11.7	24,764	5,730	18,946	257.0	92.5	570.2
Hawaii	1,184	243	85	6.5	5.2	9.5	3,644	582	114	199.0	125.4	126.9
Idaho	971	922	7	5.5	5.5	7.3	1,893	1,729	24	107.8	102.4	250.0
Illinois	12,942	7,498	5,236	7.2	5.4	13.5	46,495	18,390	27,796	257.3	132.7	718.4
Indiana	5,182	4,135	99.5	6.4	5.8	11.7	16,020	10,224	5,734	197.9	142.6	671.9
Iowa	2,122	1,982	108	5.1	5.0	10.2	5,590	4,827	656	135.6	122.0	618.3
Kansas	2,430	1,945	394	6.1	5.5	12.1	5,843	3,932	1,713	147.3	111.6	524.7
Kentucky	3,723	3,117	584	7.0	6.5	12.2	9,799	6,841	2,947	185.3	143.3	617.2
Louisiana	7,068	2,843	4,122	8.7	5.9	13.1	23,261	4,845	18,274	285.6	99.8	580.8
Maine	866	840	9	5.1	5.1	10.8	3,012	2,928	14	178.2	176.5	168.7
Maryland[3]	5,174	2,462	2,553	7.6	5.4	12.5	19,773	6,690	12,687	290.7	147.7	621.4
Massachusetts	4,741	4,006	626	5.8	5.4	10.3	15,033	11,333	3,435	183.8	154.0	566.1
Michigan[3]	9,357	6,154	3,071	6.8	5.4	13.6	24,941	12,003	12,723	180.7	106.2	561.2
Minnesota	3,217	2,832	196	4.8	4.6	9.8	10,158	7,730	1,284	150.7	124.0	641.4
Mississippi	3,828	1,362	2,448	8.8	5.9	12.2	14,275	1,953	12,210	328.5	85.1	609.6
Missouri	5,180	3,575	1,539	6.7	5.6	12.9	16,599	8,239	8,278	215.6	128.6	692.7
Montana[3]	764	664	3	5.7	5.6	3.9	2,270	1,462	19	168.2	123.5	250.0
Nebraska	1,356	1,155	163	5.3	4.9	12.0	3,790	2,722	839	148.3	115.6	617.8
Nevada[3]	1,055	762	190	6.9	6.1	12.3	2,398	1,429	806	156.5	113.4	522.0
New Hampshire	771	753	11	5.0	5.0	8.2	2,065	2,018	33	133.6	133.2	246.3
New Jersey	7,224	4,515	2,512	6.8	5.5	12.2	23,495	10,587	12,677	222.6	129.5	616.5
New Mexico	1,935	1,645	72	7.1	7.3	10.5	7,298	5,056	262	262.9	221.0	377.5
New York[3]	18,087	10,755	6,833	7.0	5.6	11.9	72,839	36,095	35,757	280.7	187.1	622.0
North Carolina	7,044	3,679	3,198	7.9	6.0	12.7	19,772	5,447	13,757	221.2	88.2	545.5
North Dakota	572	506	10	4.9	4.8	6.9	1,347	900	10	114.9	84.8	69.4
Ohio[3]	10,583	7,754	2,745	6.6	5.7	11.9	34,922	19,430	15,299	217.6	143.2	664.2
Oklahoma	3,413	2,457	636	6.4	5.9	12.0	9,149	4,985	2,840	172.2	119.1	536.0
Oregon	2,022	1,805	114	5.1	4.9	11.6	7,403	6,444	548	187.5	176.1	558.6
Pennsylvania	10,600	7,481	2,987	6.6	5.5	13.4	36,546	20,211	16,088	227.7	148.5	720.2
Rhode Island	821	691	100	6.3	5.9	10.7	2,549	1,931	539	195.6	165.2	576.5
South Carolina	4,462	1,859	2,575	8.6	5.9	13.0	13,714	2,956	10,730	264.2	93.6	540.3
South Dakota	665	524	11	5.5	5.2	10.7	2,175	1,073	16	179.3	106.0	155.3
Tennessee	5,251	3,261	1,960	7.9	6.4	12.9	16,214	6,252	9,926	242.9	122.5	653.8
Texas[3]	20,886	15,411	5,059	6.8	5.9	12.2	50,445	30,087	20,020	163.7	115.7	481.7
Utah	2,125	1,995	31	5.7	5.6	10.4	3,259	2,843	124	87.0	80.1	414.7
Vermont	477	474	2	6.0	6.0	9.1	1,378	1,364	7	171.5	171.1	318.2
Virginia	5,987	3,501	2,347	7.0	5.5	11.5	18,443	6,779	11,461	214.3	107.3	562.7
Washington	3,689	3,038	341	5.3	5.0	10.5	12,978	10,162	1,449	184.8	165.3	446.4
West Virginia	1,660	1,540	113	6.9	6.7	11.7	4,202	3,675	522	174.1	159.5	538.7
Wisconsin	3,895	3,056	717	5.3	4.6	12.6	13,359	8,787	4,082	181.2	133.2	719.0
Wyoming	662	625	10	7.1	7.1	9.9	1,244	1,083	41	132.8	122.5	405.9

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[1] Less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

[3] Marital status of mother is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 17. Live births by plurality of birth, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1985

Age of mother	All live births			Single live births			Live births in twin deliveries			Live births in triplet and other plural deliveries		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
All ages	3,760,561	2,991,373	608,193	3,681,534	2,930,326	592,808	77,102	59,420	15,137	1,925	1,627	248
Under 15 years	10,220	4,101	5,860	10,122	4,056	5,809	95	42	51	3	3	-
15–19 years	467,485	318,725	134,270	461,305	314,906	132,064	6,117	3,778	2,184	63	41	22
15 years	25,002	13,276	11,001	24,723	13,141	10,863	276	132	138	3	3	-
16 years	53,474	33,052	18,913	52,887	32,719	18,674	584	330	239	3	3	-
17 years	89,313	59,714	26,895	88,214	59,058	26,473	1,095	655	419	4	1	3
18 years	129,563	89,950	35,399	127,737	88,821	34,754	1,797	1,108	637	29	21	8
19 years	170,133	122,733	42,062	167,744	121,167	41,300	2,365	1,553	751	24	13	11
20–24 years	1,141,320	894,195	207,330	1,119,989	878,518	202,257	20,931	15,355	5,003	400	322	70
25–29 years	1,201,350	997,233	152,306	1,174,584	975,743	147,828	25,969	20,830	4,362	797	660	116
30–34 years	696,354	580,398	78,129	678,108	565,511	75,474	17,750	14,426	2,633	496	461	22
35–39 years	214,336	173,681	26,216	208,548	169,019	25,387	5,638	4,532	812	150	130	17
40–44 years	28,334	22,264	3,888	27,738	21,805	3,801	580	449	86	16	10	1
45–49 years	1,162	776	194	1,140	768	188	22	8	6	-	-	-

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 18. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1985

[For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 9 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes. Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
All ages	828,174	432,969	395,205	365,527	[1]32.8	[1]21.8	[1]73.2	[1]78.8	220.2	144.7	513.8	601.0
Under 15 years	9,386	3,380	6,006	5,783	---	---	---	---	918.4	824.2	981.5	986.9
15–19 years	270,922	142,131	128,791	120,378	31.6	20.5	79.4	88.8	579.5	445.9	865.8	896.5
15 years	20,930	9,563	11,367	10,779	22.5	14.2	59.1	67.0	837.1	720.3	969.4	979.8
16 years	39,630	20,342	19,288	18,188					741.1	615.5	944.5	961.7
17 years	58,371	31,436	26,935	25,169					653.6	526.4	910.0	935.8
18 years	72,934	39,021	33,913	31,495	46.6	30.9	109.9	121.1	562.9	433.8	856.1	889.7
19 years	79,057	41,769	37,288	34,747					464.7	340.3	386.7	826.1
20–24 years	300,365	156,568	143,797	133,360	46.8	30.9	105.7	116.1	263.2	175,1	581.9	643.2
25–29 years	152,024	78,834	73,190	67,300	39.8	27.3	77.9	81.4	126.5	79.1	358.6	441.9
30–34 years	67,315	35,871	31,444	28,305	25.0	17.5	48.8	48.8	96.7	61.8	271.2	362.3
35–39 years	24,038	13,714	10,324	9,027	11.6	8.6	21.4	21.3	112.2	79.0	253.9	344.3
40 years and over	4,124	2,471	1,653	1,374	[2]2.5	[2]1.9	[2]4.7	[2]4.5	139.8	107.2	256.0	336.6

[1] Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

[2] Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–85

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

	Age of mother								
		15–19 years							
Year and race of child	*15–44 years*[1]	*Total*	*15–17 years*	*18–19 years*	*20–24 years*	*25–29 years*	*30–34 years*	*35–39 years*	*40–44 years*[2]
ALL RACES									
Reported and/or inferred[3]									
1985	32.8	31.6	22.5	46.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1984[4]	31.0	30.2	21.9	43.0	43.2	37.0	23.2	10.9	2.5
1983[4]	30.4	29.7	22.1	41.0	42.0	35.6	22.3	10.3	2.5
1982[4]	30.0	28.9	21.5	40.2	41.4	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981[4]	29.6	28.2	20.9	39.9	40.9	34.7	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980[4]	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1979[4]	27.2	26.4	19.9	37.2	37.7	29.9	17.7	8.4	2.3
1978[4]	25.7	24.9	19.1	35.1	35.3	28.5	16.9	8.2	2.2
1977[4]	25.6	25.1	19.8	34.6	34.0	27.7	16.9	8.4	2.4
1976[4]	24.3	23.7	19.0	32.1	31.7	26.8	17.5	9.0	2.5
1975[4]	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1974[4]	23.9	23.0	18.8	31.2	30.5	27.9	18.4	10.0	2.6
1973[4]	24.3	22.7	18.7	30.4	31.5	29.6	20.3	10.8	3.0
1972[4]	24.8	22.8	18.5	30.9	33.2	30.8	22.6	12.0	3.1
1971[6]	25.5	22.3	17.5	31.7	35.5	34.5	25.2	13.3	3.5
1970[6]	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
WHITE									
Reported and/or inferred[3]									
1985	21.8	20.5	14.2	30.9	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6	1.9
1984[4]	20.1	19.0	13.5	27.6	27.8	24.5	16.1	8.0	1.9
1983[4]	19.3	18.5	13.5	26.1	26.4	22.9	15.3	7.5	1.9
1982[4]	18.8	17.7	12.9	25.1	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.1	2.0
1981[4]	18.2	17.1	12.4	24.6	24.9	21.6	13.6	6.9	1.8
1980[4]	17.6	16.2	11.8	23.6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1979[4]	14.9	14.6	10.8	21.0	20.3	15.9	10.0	5.1	1.4
1978[4]	13.7	13.6	10.3	19.3	18.1	14.8	9.4	4.8	1.3
1977[4]	13.5	13.4	10.5	18.7	17.4	14.4	9.3	4.9	1.4
1976[4]	12.6	12.3	9.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	10.1	5.5	1.4
1975[4]	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1974[4]	11.7	11.0	8.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	9.5	5.5	1.5
1973[4]	11.8	10.6	8.4	14.9	15.5	15.9	10.6	5.9	1.7
1972[4]	11.9	10.4	8.0	15.1	16.6	16.5	12.1	6.5	1.6
1971[6]	12.5	10.3	7.4	15.8	18.7	18.5	13.2	7.2	1.9
1970[6]	13.8	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
ALL OTHER									
Reported and/or inferred[3]									
1985	73.2	79.4	59.1	109.9	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4	4.7
1984[4]	71.4	78.3	59.3	106.1	101.3	75.8	45.0	20.5	4.7
1983[4]	72.3	78.3	60.2	104.6	101.1	77.3	44.7	20.1	4.9
1982[4]	73.9	79.2	60.7	107.0	102.1	78.9	44.4	20.0	5.4
1981[4]	75.4	79.2	60.3	109.0	104.5	80.1	45.6	19.7	5.7
1980[4]	77.2	81.7	63.1	111.6	106.6	79.1	46.9	19.2	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–85—Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race of child	Age of mother								
	15–44 years[1]	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years[2]
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
ALL OTHER—Con.									
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	78.0	83.0	64.0	113.4	108.2	79.1	46.2	18.5	5.3
1979[4]	78.2	83.9	64.8	115.3	107.1	77.7	44.8	19.1	5.7
1978[4]	76.5	81.2	63.2	111.6	104.9	76.4	43.6	18.2	5.6
1977[4]	77.4	84.0	67.2	112.7	103.1	74.4	43.7	18.5	6.6
1976[4]	76.4	82.5	67.5	108.9	101.1	74.0	43.4	18.7	6.9
1975[4]	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1974[4]	80.3	87.3	73.2	113.4	103.0	77.0	50.9	23.2	6.6
1973[4]	83.2	88.5	75.6	112.8	107.8	81.0	55.8	26.2	7.2
1972[4]	86.2	91.8	77.6	119.3	112.4	83.3	55.7	29.0	8.2
1971[6]	90.2	92.0	75.4	125.4	120.6	92.6	65.3	32.2	10.4
1970[6]	89.9	90.8	73.3	126.5	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
BLACK									
Reported and/or inferred[3]									
1985	78.8	88.8	67.0	121.1	116.1	81.4	48.8	21.3	4.5
1984[4]	76.8	87.1	66.8	116.2	110.7	80.0	45.0	20.3	4.5
1983[4]	77.7	86.4	67.1	114.0	110.0	82.0	45.3	20.3	4.9
1982[4]	79.6	87.0	67.6	115.8	110.2	85.5	45.8	20.1	5.4
1981[4]	81.4	86.8	66.9	117.6	112.5	86.4	47.2	20.4	5.8
1980[4]	82.9	89.2	69.6	120.2	115.1	83.9	48.2	19.6	5.6
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1979[4]	83.0	91.0	71.0	123.3	114.1	80.0	44.8	19.3	5.9
1978[4]	81.1	87.9	68.8	119.6	111.4	79.6	43.9	18.5	6.2
1977[4]	82.6	90.9	73.0	121.7	110.1	78.6	45.7	19.0	6.6
1976[4]	81.6	89.7	73.5	117.9	107.2	78.0	45.0	19.2	7.0
1975[4]	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1974[4]	85.5	93.8	78.6	122.2	109.8	80.3	51.8	24.3	6.7
1973[4]	88.6	94.9	81.2	120.5	116.0	84.5	57.8	27.6	7.7
1972[4]	91.6	98.2	82.8	128.2	121.2	88.3	57.4	30.4	8.5
1971[6]	96.1	98.6	80.7	135.2	130.6	99.6	68.6	32.7	10.1
1970[6]	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

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[1] Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

[2] Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

[3] Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.

[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[5] Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.

[6] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 20. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985

[Refers only to second and higher order births. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Interval since last live birth and race of child	*Total, second and higher order births*[1]	*Live-birth order* 2	3	4	5	6	7	*8 and over*
All races[2]								
Total	1,999,575	1,141,158	534,668	195,367	71,143	29,425	13,708	14,106
0 months (plural deliveries)	32,403	11,672	11,020	5,484	2,377	886	392	373
1–11 months	29,519	14,322	8,007	3,890	1,737	826	372	365
12–17 months	203,804	104,508	55,188	24,675	10,078	4,581	2,217	2,557
18–23 months	261,708	146,459	67,774	27,664	10,535	4,594	2,213	2,469
24–35 months	455,348	274,393	112,534	40,857	14,791	6,315	3,040	3,318
36–47 months	307,217	188,104	78,214	25,692	8,741	3,374	1,551	1,541
48–59 months	194,018	114,875	52,708	16,844	5,729	2,096	963	805
60–71 months	125,657	71,423	36,071	11,693	3,830	1,477	634	529
72 months or more	289,841	157,315	88,349	28,609	9,440	3,513	1,462	1,153
Not stated	100,060	57,887	24,803	9,859	3,885	1,766	864	966
White								
Total	1,566,072	925,678	415,624	141,314	47,510	18,631	8,509	8,806
0 months (plural deliveries)	24,719	9,528	8,808	4,048	1,567	530	232	206
1–11 months	18,431	9,953	5,001	2,031	819	344	133	150
12–17 months	147,251	80,824	39,749	16,008	5,841	2,384	1,134	1,311
18–23 months	208,731	121,689	53,426	20,439	7,176	2,940	1,410	1,651
24–35 months	377,202	234,977	91,430	31,372	10,624	4,419	2,080	2,300
36–47 months	253,479	159,650	63,640	19,607	6,162	2,353	1,028	1,039
48–59 months	154,881	93,828	41,985	12,500	4,009	1,430	637	492
60–71 months	96,273	55,600	27,818	8,515	2,641	947	413	339
72 months or more	211,120	114,500	66,032	20,265	6,369	2,295	930	729
Not stated	73,985	45,129	17,935	6,529	2,302	989	512	589
Black								
Total	341,320	167,245	95,403	43,579	18,888	8,404	3,879	3,922
0 months (plural deliveries)	6,573	1,957	2,041	1,247	723	317	150	138
1–11 months	9,085	3,539	2,552	1,534	765	377	159	159
12–17 months	44,177	17,991	12,450	7,025	3,312	1,657	823	919
18–23 months	40,104	18,164	11,285	5,662	2,594	1,228	565	606
24–35 months	58,529	28,518	16,277	7,556	3,266	1,447	708	757
36–47 months	41,159	21,206	11,496	4,836	2,072	805	384	360
48–59 months	30,649	16,310	8,483	3,463	1,392	526	237	238
60–71 months	23,838	12,810	6,674	2,636	963	433	174	148
72 months or more	66,124	36,322	18,497	6,961	2,541	1,024	433	346
Not stated	21,082	10,428	5,648	2,659	1,260	590	246	251

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[1] Excludes not stated birth order.

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for Texas, which did not require reporting of date of last live birth.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment of mother and father and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Years of school completed	Mother			Father		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Total	2,911,216	2,299,050	517,011	2,911,216	2,299,050	517,011
0–5 years	15,208	9,352	2,878	14,181	10,420	1,944
6 years	13,486	9,888	2,374	12,824	10,500	1,407
7 years	15,630	10,677	4,143	9,767	7,872	1,346
8 years	58,276	43,172	12,707	39,501	34,117	3,928
9 years	106,316	78,343	26,153	56,989	48,967	6,212
10 years	174,018	121,719	46,459	102,894	85,077	14,646
11 years	205,537	129,216	69,810	128,944	98,460	26,653
12 years	1,220,656	967,873	219,386	1,020,369	843,263	149,019
13 years	225,323	184,436	35,381	146,283	125,478	16,763
14 years	259,384	212,423	39,260	234,209	201,494	25,668
15 years	92,086	74,635	14,418	80,217	67,389	10,070
16 years	325,638	287,617	26,342	342,172	309,121	21,871
17 years or more	153,225	136,089	9,917	247,701	224,646	10,703
Not stated	44,433	33,610	7,783	475,165	232,246	226,781

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Texas, and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother and father.

Table 22. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Years of school completed by mother 0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races[1]							
All ages	2,911,216	102,600	487,871	1,220,656	576,793	478,863	44,433
Under 15 years	8,142	6,119	1,772	-	-	-	251
15–19 years	364,021	27,225	192,112	126,258	12,589	102	5,735
15 years	19,483	6,198	12,709	162	-	-	414
16 years	41,455	5,430	34,378	888	23	-	736
17 years	69,479	4,979	52,738	10,518	158	-	1,086
18 years	101,339	5,127	48,515	44,201	1,961	-	1,535
19 years	132,265	5,491	43,772	70,489	10,447	102	1,964
20–24 years	882,134	27,645	171,543	465,764	167,905	36,666	12,611
25–29 years	935,356	20,250	79,952	400,406	232,196	189,288	13,264
30–34 years	538,122	12,700	29,755	173,225	127,004	186,718	8,720
35–39 years	161,821	6,677	10,432	48,029	33,393	60,050	3,240
40 years and over	21,620	1,984	2,305	6,974	3,706	6,039	612
White							
All ages	2,299,050	73,089	329,278	967,873	471,494	423,706	33,610
Under 15 years	2,767	2,136	532	-	-	-	99
15–19 years	237,508	19,454	121,548	84,581	8,051	73	3,801
15 years	9,327	3,259	5,759	75	-	-	234
16 years	23,873	3,680	19,180	539	17	-	457
17 years	44,215	3,876	33,191	6,347	93	-	708
18 years	67,600	4,137	32,569	28,725	1,138	-	1,031
19 years	92,493	4,502	30,849	48,895	6,803	73	1,371
20–24 years	681,066	22,164	124,545	364,765	129,642	30,618	9,332
25–29 years	777,887	14,911	55,859	334,275	195,066	167,317	10,459
30–34 years	451,436	8,590	18,922	141,398	108,108	167,448	6,970
35–39 years	131,600	4,536	6,455	37,437	27,599	53,043	2,530
40 years and over	16,786	1,298	1,417	5,417	3,028	5,207	419
Black							
All ages	517,011	22,102	142,422	219,386	89,059	36,259	7,783
Under 15 years	5,186	3,849	1,203	-	-	-	134
15–19 years	116,312	6,839	65,324	38,365	4,155	21	1,608
15 years	9,656	2,783	6,633	83	-	-	157
16 years	16,509	1,584	14,352	327	5	-	241
17 years	23,350	919	18,199	3,860	61	-	311
18 years	30,777	781	14,498	14,316	768	-	414
19 years	36,020	772	11,642	19,779	3,321	21	485
20–24 years	175,509	3,622	41,607	89,251	33,774	4,780	2,475
25–29 years	127,859	3,382	20,824	55,699	31,135	14,911	1,908
30–34 years	66,132	2,620	9,292	26,137	15,006	11,945	1,132
35–39 years	22,452	1,382	3,386	8,650	4,452	4,149	433
40 years and over	3,561	408	786	1,284	537	453	93

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Texas, and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother.

Table 23. Live births by age of mother and specified race of child: United States, 1985

Age of mother	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
All ages	3,760,561	2,991,373	608,193	42,646	17,880	9,802	7,193	21,482	59,259
Under 15 years	10,220	4,101	5,860	149	2	3	3	18	77
15–19 years	467,485	318,725	134,270	7,983	196	285	1,139	1,235	3,380
15 years	25,002	13,276	11,001	425	5	11	58	54	157
16 years	53,474	33,052	18,913	871	14	23	109	117	345
17 years	89,313	59,714	26,895	1,564	30	51	185	213	610
18 years	129,563	89,950	35,399	2,332	59	94	337	368	951
19 years	170,133	122,733	42,062	2,791	88	106	450	483	1,317
20–24 years	1,141,320	894,195	207,330	15,409	1,759	1,449	2,578	4,406	13,414
25–29 years	1,201,350	997,233	152,306	10,983	6,501	3,241	1,990	6,972	21,238
30–34 years	696,354	580,398	78,129	5,625	6,731	3,421	1,085	5,834	14,587
35–39 years	214,336	173,681	26,216	2,117	2,447	1,287	335	2,597	5,442
40–44 years	28,334	22,264	3,888	367	233	112	62	399	981
45–49 years	1,162	776	194	13	11	4	1	21	140

[1] Includes births of other races not shown separately.

[2] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 24. Live births by birth weight and number and percent low birth weight, by specified race of child: United States, 1985

Birth weight[1]	All races[2]	White	Black	American Indian[3]	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
					Number				
Total	3,760,561	2,991,373	608,193	42,646	17,880	9,802	7,193	21,482	59,259
Less than 2,500 grams	253,554	168,390	75,414	2,500	900	581	460	1,492	3,625
Less than 500 grams	4,809	2,719	1,950	43	5	8	5	16	62
500–999 grams	17,667	10,554	6,608	146	40	29	22	63	188
1,000–1,499 grams	23,108	14,774	7,560	228	59	45	49	102	280
1,500–1,999 grams	48,394	32,054	14,591	460	172	96	94	262	630
2,000–2.499 grams	159,576	108,289	44,705	1,623	624	403	290	1,049	2,465
2,500–2,999 grams	595,533	421,411	143,370	6,280	3,385	1,880	1,332	4,666	12,690
3,000–3,499 grams	1,378,097	1,079,501	232,928	15,460	7,943	4,202	2,879	8,918	25,174
3,500–3,999 grams	1,110,689	945,828	123,194	12,979	4,492	2,467	1,890	5,102	14,025
4,000–4,499 grams	345,355	307,161	27,436	4,326	992	583	530	1,089	3,060
4,500–4,999 grams	64,293	58,046	4,374	872	138	68	76	174	521
5,000 grams or more	8,328	7,390	648	136	15	11	11	28	83
Not stated	4,712	3,646	829	93	15	10	15	13	81
					Percent				
Less than 2,500 grams	6.8	5.6	12.4	5.9	5.0	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.1

[1] Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in table 15.

[2] Includes births of other races not shown separately.

[3] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 25. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1985

Age of mother and race of child	*Total*	*Month of pregnancy prenatal care began* *1st and 2d month*	*3d month*	*4th–6th month*	*7th–9th month*	*No prenatal care*	*Not stated*
All races[1]							
All ages	3,760,561	1,975,299	826,598	663,450	148,615	61,467	85,132
Under 15 years	10,220	1,823	1,724	4,283	1,398	623	369
15–19 years	467,485	138,070	106,653	155,073	39,129	15,364	13,196
15 years	25,002	5,360	4,915	9,943	2,821	1,144	819
16 years	53,474	13,034	11,662	19,987	5,121	2,027	1,643
17 years	89,313	24,062	20,365	31,391	7,862	3,125	2,508
18 years	129,563	38,127	29,795	42,974	10,866	4,134	3,667
19 years	170,133	57,487	39,916	50,778	12,459	4,934	4,559
20–24 years	1,141,320	536,355	262,851	238,463	54,921	22,197	26,533
25–29 years	1,201,350	720,942	257,398	154,195	31,061	13,202	24,552
30–34 years	696,354	437,122	145,669	77,647	14,913	6,549	14,454
35–39 years	214,336	126,756	45,685	28,120	5,826	2,814	5,135
40 years and over	29,496	14,231	6,618	5,669	1,367	718	893
White							
All ages	2,991,373	1,669,693	658,335	464,408	100,301	38,820	59,816
Under 15 years	4,101	785	726	1,569	595	272	154
15–19 years	318,725	100,442	76,085	100,276	24,755	9,130	8,037
15 years	13,276	3,024	2,764	5,065	1,440	594	389
16 years	33,052	8,509	7,697	11,809	3,022	1,132	883
17 years	59,714	16,998	14,343	20,128	4,942	1,823	1,480
18 years	89,950	27,950	21,558	28,525	7,084	2,511	2,322
19 years	122,733	43,961	29,723	34,749	8,267	3,070	2,963
20–24 years	894,195	446,009	208,050	169,405	37,860	14,393	18,478
25–29 years	997,233	625,072	211,789	112,063	21,594	8,539	18,176
30–34 years	580,398	378,744	119,886	56,642	10,345	4,125	10,656
35–39 years	173,681	106,950	36,637	20,364	4,153	1,868	3,709
40 years and over	23,040	11,691	5,162	4,089	999	493	606
Black							
All ages	608,193	230,032	133,648	165,703	39,263	19,875	19,672
Under 15 years	5,860	992	955	2,607	767	335	204
15–19 years	134,270	33,762	27,562	49,716	12,909	5,722	4,599
15 years	11,001	2,181	2,019	4,603	1,286	516	396
16 years	18,913	4,201	3,677	7,592	1,927	830	686
17 years	26,895	6,416	5,465	10,268	2,618	1,199	929
18 years	35,399	9,087	7,359	12,956	3,354	1,464	1,179
19 years	42,062	11,877	9,042	14,297	3,724	1,713	1,409
20–24 years	207,330	74,580	46,124	58,862	14,197	6,988	6,579
25–29 years	152,306	69,428	34,441	32,851	6,974	3,960	4,652
30–34 years	78,129	37,633	17,722	15,176	3,094	1,967	2,537
35–39 years	26,216	12,074	5,912	5,438	1,098	746	948
40 years and over	4,082	1,563	932	1,053	224	157	153

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 26. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985

Number of prenatal visits and race of child	*All births*	*Month of pregnancy prenatal care began* *1st and 2d month*	*3d month*	*4th–6th month*	*7th–9th month*	*No prenatal care*	*Not stated*
All races[1]							
Total	3,289,610	1,726,090	727,119	576,273	130,470	54,686	74,972
No visits	54,686	...	...	...	...	54,686	...
1–2 visits	57,914	7,169	4,744	15,122	28,962	...	1,917
3–4 visits	102,738	11,907	11,577	42,501	35,087	...	1,666
5–6 visits	199,676	37,122	37,381	91,794	30,947	...	2,032
7–8 visits	343,721	108,754	85,085	129,255	18,267	...	2,360
9–10 visits	659,135	300,587	194,397	151,786	9,059	...	3,306
11–12 visits	898,023	585,780	222,375	83,487	3,378	...	3,003
13–14 visits	468,906	345,271	92,171	28,925	1,085	...	1,454
15–16 visits	269,838	205,059	46,718	16,627	655	...	779
17–18 visits	59,371	44,964	10,661	3,412	143	...	191
19 visits or more	73,813	55,162	12,536	5,575	239	...	301
Not stated	101,789	24,315	9,074	7,789	2,648	...	57,963
White							
Total	2,620,471	1,469,432	580,753	397,528	86,542	33,624	52,592
No visits	33,624	...	...	...	...	33,624	...
1–2 visits	34,484	4,618	2,773	8,103	17,943	...	1,047
3–4 visits	62,949	7,435	6,940	24,804	22,811	...	959
5–6 visits	133,468	26,239	25,622	59,416	20,889	...	1,302
7–8 visits	252,128	83,540	64,632	89,526	12,823	...	1,607
9–10 visits	523,686	250,918	155,454	108,493	6,403	...	2,418
11–12 visits	764,234	511,460	185,637	62,343	2,414	...	2,380
13–14 visits	404,986	304,063	76,941	22,046	795	...	1,141
15–16 visits	227,438	176,540	37,980	11,816	496	...	606
17–18 visits	50,270	39,042	8,587	2,386	106	...	149
19 visits or more	60,182	46,374	9,593	3,805	168	...	242
Not stated	73,022	19,203	6,594	4,790	1,694	...	40,741
Black							
Total	561,821	209,411	122,991	154,709	37,030	19,056	18,624
No visits	19,056	...	...	...	...	19,056	...
1–2 visits	20,586	2,273	1,784	6,347	9,439	...	743
3–4 visits	34,448	3,910	4,089	15,619	10,246	...	584
5–6 visits	56,926	9,320	10,587	27,994	8,445	...	580
7–8 visits	77,778	21,420	17,147	34,114	4,501	...	596
9–10 visits	113,175	40,466	32,655	37,134	2,242	...	678
11–12 visits	109,613	59,817	30,343	18,136	826	...	491
13–4 visits	50,852	32,202	12,347	5,819	243	...	241
15–16 visits	34,862	22,960	7,376	4,244	142	...	140
17–18 visits	7,680	4,894	1,796	921	34	...	35
19 visits or more	12,051	7,643	2,646	1,647	65	...	50
Not stated	24,794	4,506	2,221	2,734	847	...	14,486

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of number of prenatal visits.

Table 27. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of child: United States, 1985

Birth weight[1] and race of child	All births	Period of gestation								
		Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	Not stated
All races[2]										
Total	3,760,561	27,582	40,357	168,259	116,801	1,400,093	797,924	551,059	513,222	145,264
Under 500 grams	4,809	3,626	166	51	8	77	40	46	33	762
500–999 grams	17,667	10,905	2,980	787	125	382	169	109	154	2,056
1,000–1,499 grams	23,108	3,533	10,093	4,737	573	1,177	247	200	365	2,183
1,500–1,999 grams	48,394	1,383	9,123	20,458	3,524	7,189	1,313	824	1,222	3,358
2,000–2,499 grams	159,576	1,306	4,296	42,299	18,786	56,385	12,066	6,889	8,984	8,565
2,500–2,999 grams	595,533	1,901	4,879	43,048	40,816	281,891	90,624	50,703	56,257	25,414
1,000–3,499 grams	1,378,097	2,491	5,374	35,573	34,926	585,906	302,119	185,531	175,747	50,430
3,500–3,999 grams	1,110,689	1,388	2,603	16,718	14,018	366,308	283,922	208,009	180,467	37,256
4,000–4,499 grams	345,355	330	582	3,675	3,260	85,262	89,868	79,885	71,181	11,312
4,500–4,999 grams	64,293	94	90	570	575	12,844	15,313	16,458	16,211	2,138
5,000 grams or over	8,328	64	32	103	92	1,726	1,732	2,074	2,211	294
Not stated	4,712	561	139	240	98	946	511	331	390	1,496
White										
Total	2,991,373	15,959	24,795	111,821	83,440	1,092,648	661,212	467,401	423,778	110,319
Under 500 grams	2,719	2,074	97	35	4	48	29	27	18	387
500–999 grams	10,554	6,483	1,806	488	67	234	100	62	92	1,222
1,000–1,499 grams	14,774	2,152	6,540	3,038	375	723	155	147	213	1,431
1,500–1,999 grams	32,054	648	6,096	13,756	2,387	4,816	783	538	820	2,210
2,000–2,499 grams	108,289	650	2,345	29,452	13,060	38,125	8,221	4,710	6,120	5,606
2,500–2,999 grams	421,411	966	2,503	28,184	28,833	199,879	66,063	37,476	40,260	17,247
3,000–3,499 grams	1,079,501	1,414	3,087	21,980	25,139	454,779	243,736	151,775	139,570	38,021
3,500–3,999 grams	945,828	917	1,746	11,413	10,411	306,647	245,672	182,629	155,447	30,946
4,000–4,499 grams	307,161	236	400	2,794	2,552	73,972	80,597	72,684	64,062	9,864
4,500–4,999 grams	58,046	72	72	441	466	11,224	13,894	15,176	14,810	1,891
5,000 grams or over	7,390	42	22	65	76	1,452	1,543	1,899	2,033	258
Not stated	3,646	305	81	175	70	749	419	278	333	1,236
Black										
Total	608,193	10,797	14,053	48,701	28,093	241,492	104,333	64,101	70,645	25,978
Under 500 grams	1,950	1,448	67	14	4	26	11	18	14	348
500–999 grams	6,608	4,137	1,077	279	55	138	59	43	57	763
1,000–1,499 grams	7,560	1,281	3,235	1,529	184	396	86	44	141	664
1,500–1,999 grams	14,591	678	2,730	5,970	1,014	2,093	487	250	359	1,010
2,000–2,499 grams	44,705	616	1,801	11,273	4,948	15,808	3,359	1,892	2,521	2,487
2,500–2,999 grams	143,370	869	2,155	12,875	10,185	66,472	20,129	10,925	13,479	6,281
3,000–3,499 grams	232,928	983	2,022	11,545	8,101	101,892	44,434	26,002	29,056	8,893
3,500–3,999 grams	123,194	428	735	4,377	2,913	44,807	28,058	18,778	18,854	4,244
4,000–4,499 grams	27,436	81	152	678	564	8,328	6,540	5,108	5,056	929
4,500–4,999 grams	4,374	20	18	86	88	1,204	978	889	941	150
5,000 grams or over	648	22	9	25	14	187	133	112	125	21
Not stated	829	234	52	50	23	141	59	40	42	188

[1] Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in table 15.

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for New Mexico, which did not require reporting of first day of last normal menstrual period.

Table 28. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985

1-minute score and race of child	*Total*	*5-minute score*											
		0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*Not stated*
All races[1]													
Total	2,918,691	2,347	6,674	3,622	3,949	5,598	10,135	21,422	54,760	247,457	1,918,832	596,778	47,117
0	2,474	985	378	245	214	164	119	108	63	64	77	31	26
1	20,619	719	4,849	1,293	1,590	1,800	2,140	2,424	2,150	1,884	1,506	88	176
2	20,400	170	795	1,381	944	1,591	2,297	3,206	3,490	3,531	2,745	136	114
3	25,819	54	235	266	642	908	2,368	4,122	5,661	6,201	5,004	249	109
4	37,518	19	76	128	119	485	1,503	4,674	8,499	11,227	10,180	506	102
5	60,825	19	54	60	114	165	808	3,803	12,527	20,794	21,162	1,213	106
6	111,010	18	38	50	87	123	231	1,867	13,061	43,582	48,828	2,950	175
7	299,472	38	62	55	85	124	264	522	6,763	88,334	192,215	10,750	260
8	1,095,687	143	70	78	97	150	241	443	1,825	69,131	951,422	71,387	700
9	1,154,221	159	88	44	34	61	135	207	605	2,407	684,559	465,142	780
10	44,682	9	6	1	5	4	8	10	13	48	443	44,029	106
Not stated	45,964	14	23	21	18	23	21	36	103	254	691	297	44,463
White													
Total	2,311,320	1,552	4,056	2,276	2,532	3,692	6,807	15,182	41,097	194,112	1,512,930	489,087	37,997
0	1,649	633	253	164	152	117	81	79	45	42	47	14	22
1	13,343	464	2,928	822	1,014	1,179	1,395	1,585	1,443	1,303	1,041	65	104
2	14,028	117	480	849	627	1,050	1,526	2,210	2,468	2,538	1,992	108	63
3	18,283	35	131	154	400	593	1,613	2,901	4,019	4,433	3,713	207	84
4	27,523	10	42	82	71	329	1,029	3,338	6,265	8,322	7,529	432	74
5	46,227	9	29	44	64	120	569	2,798	9,457	15,712	16,322	1,030	73
6	87,415	12	22	37	50	76	149	1,371	10,193	34,085	38,834	2,450	136
7	241,526	29	47	34	57	79	170	388	5,240	70,094	156,003	9,188	197
8	880,968	108	48	50	64	93	165	336	1,442	55,424	761,331	61,364	543
9	907,128	117	61	28	21	40	93	150	445	1,944	525,209	378,430	590
10	36,166	7	2	-	1	-	6	5	10	39	402	35,606	88
Not stated	37,064	11	13	12	11	16	11	21	70	176	507	193	36,023
Black													
Total	512,787	730	2,455	1,248	1,300	1,758	3,061	5,651	12,149	45,652	340,595	90,793	7,395
0	759	325	119	74	57	43	33	26	16	22	26	14	4
1	6,650	237	1,806	438	514	570	679	763	639	508	409	19	68
2	5,782	49	290	490	299	503	717	903	925	888	645	24	49
3	6,759	18	97	106	228	294	684	1,129	1,484	1,543	1,112	40	24
4	8,836	8	31	43	45	147	436	1,215	1,996	2,565	2,263	60	27
5	12,795	9	24	15	47	41	224	906	2,721	4,473	4,144	158	31
6	20,388	5	16	11	35	40	77	429	2,539	8,290	8,491	421	34
7	48,888	9	13	21	24	43	90	112	1,345	15,631	30,269	1,274	57
8	176,540	27	20	24	28	49	73	97	317	11,260	156,273	8,238	134
9	210,686	38	25	16	13	18	38	52	138	399	136,785	73,007	157
10	7,528	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	8	31	7,448	18
Not stated	7,176	3	10	9	7	6	8	13	26	65	147	90	6,792

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar scores.

Table 29. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1985

Age of mother and race of child	Total	5-minute score 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not stated
All races[1]													
All ages	2,918,691	2,347	6,674	3,622	3,949	5,598	10,135	21,422	54,760	247,457	1,918,832	596,778	47,117
Under 15 years...	8,068	9	42	21	25	30	58	115	235	856	5,213	1,272	192
15–19 years	361,583	323	1,155	590	670	968	1,780	3,644	8,712	34,558	235,318	67,831	6,034
15 years......	19,278	24	94	43	49	75	115	236	549	1,912	12,468	3,357	356
16 years......	41,088	46	133	76	92	114	220	473	1,052	3,949	26,787	7,425	721
17 years......	68,980	65	257	104	140	192	342	702	1,652	6,692	44,909	12,801	1,124
18 years......	100,672	85	316	175	167	288	502	1,004	2,483	9,558	65,364	19,081	1,649
19 years......	131,565	103	355	192	222	299	601	1,229	2,976	12,447	85,790	25,167	2,184
20–24 years	881,308	716	2,063	1,180	1,224	1,741	3,272	6,801	17,430	78,158	578,378	175,627	14,718
25–29 years	939,082	680	1,874	987	1,097	1,524	2,684	5,960	15,802	75,690	621,024	197,101	14,659
30–34 years	543,146	421	1,112	602	639	938	1,624	3,505	9,079	42,726	358,640	115,511	8,349
35–39 years	163,688	171	369	205	247	346	610	1,194	3,035	13,418	106,587	34,820	2,686
40–44 years	20,984	26	56	34	44	50	102	186	447	1,973	13,154	4,463	449
45–49 years	832	1	3	3	3	1	5	17	20	78	518	153	30
White													
All ages	2,311,320	1,552	4,056	2,276	2,532	3,692	6,807	15,182	41,097	194,112	1,512,930	489,087	37,997
Under 15 years...	2,777	5	13	6	10	11	17	44	88	308	1,712	482	81
15–19 years	236,907	173	600	313	366	530	1,019	2,214	5,492	23,037	152,080	46,929	4,154
15 years......	9,250	8	38	22	20	34	48	105	247	954	5,817	1,770	187
16 years......	23,748	22	59	37	48	62	109	257	605	2,367	15,186	4,553	443
17 years......	44,096	32	133	58	77	97	200	418	1,026	4,343	28,270	8,672	770
18 years......	67,413	52	179	86	100	154	295	647	1,609	6,510	43,215	13,430	1,136
19 years......	92,400	59	191	110	121	183	367	787	2,005	8,863	59,592	18,504	1,618
20–24 years	682,521	444	1,168	718	771	1,148	2,163	4,782	13,047	60,741	444,479	141,302	11,758
25–29 years	782,356	483	1,224	654	754	1,072	1,948	4,517	12,563	62,292	515,903	168,551	12,395
30–34 years	456,380	305	754	426	424	667	1,180	2,632	7,190	35,424	301,281	99,064	7,033
35–39 years	133,415	124	262	136	175	233	412	861	2,369	10,752	86,853	29,050	2,188
40–44 years	16,402	18	34	21	31	30	64	120	333	1,506	10,275	3,601	369
45–49 years	562	-	1	2	1	1	4	12	15	52	347	108	19
Black													
All ages	512,787	730	2,455	1,248	1,300	1,758	3,061	5,651	12,149	45,652	340,595	90,793	7,395
Under 15 years...	5,116	4	29	15	15	18	41	70	143	526	3,382	765	108
15–19 years	115,061	143	537	268	285	420	725	1,344	3,014	10,585	76,488	19,572	1,680
15 years......	9,548	16	53	20	27	39	66	126	295	914	6,315	1,518	159
16 years......	16,336	23	71	39	44	50	106	203	424	1,485	10,878	2,756	257
17 years......	23,105	32	120	44	57	92	136	266	593	2,159	15,384	3,904	318
18 years......	30,462	31	136	84	66	129	194	341	818	2,778	20,162	5,274	449
19 years......	35,610	41	157	81	91	110	223	408	884	3,249	23,749	6,120	497
20–24 years	173,948	248	845	435	421	552	1,039	1,855	3,953	15,243	116,597	30,315	2,445
25–29 years	126,980	180	602	301	314	412	678	1,289	2,817	11,120	84,611	22,898	1,758
30–34 years	65,790	105	331	159	189	240	383	756	1,601	5,768	43,024	12,260	974
35–39 years	22,346	42	94	59	63	98	160	280	528	2,036	14,318	4,301	367
40–44 years	3,375	7	16	10	11	18	34	52	91	358	2,069	652	57
45–49 years	171	1	1	1	2	-	1	5	2	16	106	30	6

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require reporting of 5-minute Apgar scores.

Technical notes

Sources of data

Data shown in this report for 1985 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. In 1983 and 1984, the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program included 46 States, accounting for 83–84 percent of all births in the United States. Data for 1983–84 from Arizona, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Georgia were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those years. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* Volume I, Natality.

Many of the topics discussed in this brief report are covered in more analytical detail in other reports published by the National Center for Health Statistics. Topics of reports issued within the past 4 years include Asian births,[6] American Indian and Alaska native births,[7] teenage childbearing,[8] and midwife-attended births.[9] Also available are methodological reports on imputing length of gestation[10] and on evaluating inferred birth statistics for unmarried women in California,[11] several brief reports on births of Hispanic parentage,[12–15] and a report presenting birth and fertility rates by State for 1980.[16]

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1985 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1985.[17] The estimates are based on the 1980 census count. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report.[18]

Births by marital status of mother

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women are derived from two sources. For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status is reported directly on the birth certificate; for the remaining 9 States, which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used prior to 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women. The previous method assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division.

The new method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. The method is based on a comparison of the child's surname, the mother's present and maiden surnames, and the father's surname. An evaluation of the new method and its continuing validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) was recently published.[11]

Because of the substantial increase in all measures of nonmarital childbearing in 1985, an intensive evaluation of the national data was made. There has been continuing concern that the new method, incorporating data based on a comparison of surnames, might overstate the number of births to unmarried women, particularly among those women who have retained their maiden surname as their legal surname after marriage. The evaluation included comparisons of trends in all measures of births to unmarried mothers between 1980, when the new method was first put into use, and 1985. Trends in States with a marital status item on the birth certificate were compared with trends in those States providing inferential data based on a comparison of surnames. The comparisons were made for white and black births separately and by age of mother. The results were remarkably similar for both data sets. Nonmarital births increased at virtually the same rate in both sets of States. The findings were similar for white and black women and for the various age-of-mother groups.

Computation of percent distributions and medians

Births of unknown live-birth order, attendant at birth, educational attainment of mother, date of last live birth, month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, birth weight, and date of last normal menstrual period were subtracted from figures for total births used as denominators before percent distributions and medians were computed. In the case of birth intervals, the percent distributions exclude the second or later born child in a multiple delivery (interval of 0 months). Percent distributions and the median number of prenatal visits also exclude births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median number of prenatal visits were based on tabulations of ungrouped data.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1985. More detailed tabulations for 1985 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality.* Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Suggested citation

National Center for Health Statistics: Advance report of final natality statistics, 1985. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report.* Vol. 36, No. 4 Supp. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., July 17, 1987.

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nchs MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics Vol. 37, No. 1, Supplement • April 29, 1988

Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1985

Marriages dropped substantially in 1985 in every region, almost every month, most States, and for every marital-status group.

The number of marriages was 2,412,625 in 1985, down 3 percent from the historic high level reached in 1984 (table 1). The 1985 marriage rate per 1,000 total population was 10.1, down 4 percent from 1984 (10.5). Although the rate per 1,000 total population was not an unusually low rate, the rates based on eligible unmarried female population dipped to record low levels (figure 1 and table 1). The rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 years and over was 57.0, down 4 percent from 1984, and the rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years was 94.9, also 4 percent below the rate for 1984.

Tables 1–3 show the numbers of marriages that are obtained annually from all States and the District of Columbia. Tables 4–11 show detailed information about characteristics of brides and grooms that is reported by some or all of the 42 States and the District of Columbia that constitute the marriage-registration area (MRA). Eighty percent of all marriages took place in the MRA in 1985.

Seasonal variation

Marriages followed a typical seasonal pattern in 1985 as in previous years (table 2). The marriage rate was more than twice as high in June as in January or February. Because marriages declined in 1985, however, rates for each month were lower than the comparable 1984 rates except for November, which was unchanged, and August, which was higher in 1985. Each month had five Saturdays in 1985 and only four Saturdays in 1984. The number of Saturdays in a month is important because it is the most popular day for weddings. More than half of the 1985 marriages were performed on Saturdays.

Geographic variation

The decline in marriage during 1985 was widespread geographically. Every region, every geographic division except one, and four of every five States reported a lower number of marriages in 1985 than in 1984 (table 3). Both the number of marriages and the rate declined for all four regions, but the relative decline was smaller in the Northeast than in the other three regions. Typically the marriage rate for the Northeast is the lowest of the four regions, and this continued to be true in 1985 when the rate was 8.6 per 1,000 population, 2 percent below the 1984 rate. In the other three regions, marriage rates declined 4 percent. The rate for the Midwest fell from 9.2 per 1,000 population to 8.8; for the South, from 11.7 to 11.2; and for the West, from 11.9 to 11.4. Thus the differences among the regions were still substantial but converged slightly from 1984 to 1985.

Total marriage rate

The total marriage rate shows what would happen if the age-specific rates for a particular year were to continue throughout the lives of a hypothetical group of 1,000 men or women. The total marriage rate can be calculated separately for first marriages and remarriages. The rates for 1985 show that for every 1,000 women there would be 699.3 first marriages and 413.7 remarriages (table 4). If these age-specific rates do not change, then only 70 percent of American women would ever marry. The total first-marriage rate for men in 1985 was 688.9. These total first-marriage rates represent a sizable drop from 1972 when the rates showed that 87 percent of women and 96 percent of men would ever marry.

In historical terms, it would be very unusual for so many American men and women to remain single. A study of marital histories of Americans born between 1900 and 1950 has shown that of those who lived to be at least 15 years of age, the proportion that ultimately married has never been below 89 percent.[1] Therefore, if the currently low level of age-specific mar-

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[1] Schoen, R., W. Urton, K. Woodrow, and J. Baj. 1985. Marriage and divorce in twentieth century American cohorts. Demography 22(1):101–14.

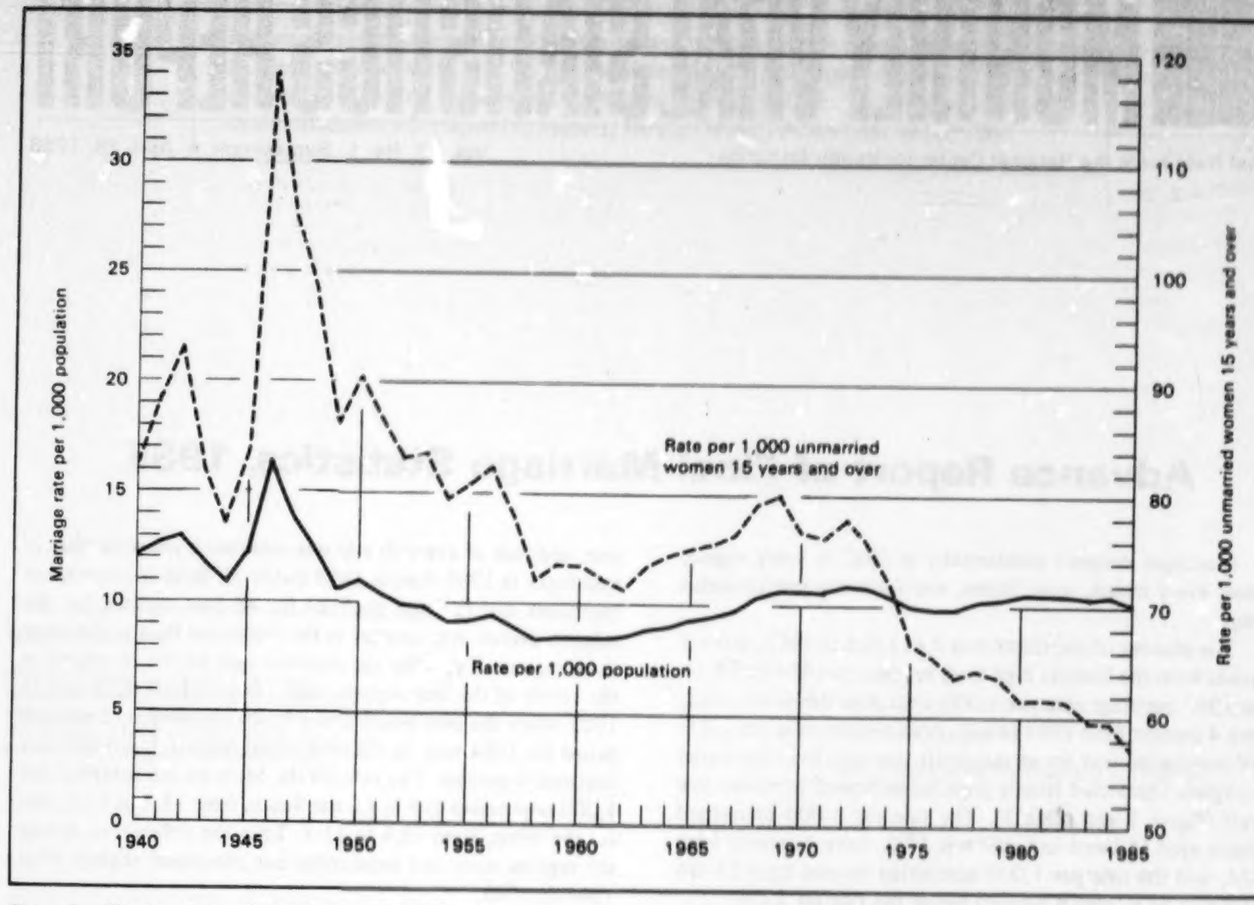

Figure 1. Marriage rates: United States, 1940–85

riage rates were to continue indefinitely, it would constitute a significant change in marriage patterns.

Previous marital status

In 1985 41 States and the District of Columbia reported whether marriages were first marriages or remarriages of the bride and groom; 38 of these States and the District of Columbia also reported whether the remarriage followed divorce or widowhood. In these areas, 66 percent of brides were previously single, 31 percent were previously divorced, and 3 percent were previously widowed. The proportions for grooms were virtually the same. Although the overall proportions are the same, a specific bride and groom may have a different previous marital status. In 75 percent of the marriages the previous marital status of both bride and groom was the same (55 percent single, 19 percent divorced, and 1 percent widowed); in 25 percent the status was different (11 percent with single bride and divorced groom, 10 percent with single groom and divorced bride, and 4 percent with either bride or groom widowed). (Data not shown in report.)

Marriage rates calculated for different marital-status groups show that divorced persons marry at far higher rates than do single persons, and both divorced and single people marry at higher rates than do widowed persons. Remarriage rates are higher for men than women, and first-marriage rates are higher for women than men.

Since the early 1970's the predominant trend in specific marital-status rates has been downward (table 5 and figure 2). With only a few exceptions, the marriage rates for single, widowed, and divorced men and women declined each year between 1970 and 1985. During this period the rates fell by about one-third to nearly one-half.

As mentioned before, divorced persons are more likely to marry than single persons, and this is true regardless of age. For some age groups, the rates for divorced women are two to four times the rates for single women (table 6). For example, for women 20–24 years of age, the marriage rate for divorced women was 263.6 per 1,000, compared with 102.1 for single women. For women aged 30–34 years, the marriage rate for divorced women was 127.8 compared with 66.3 for single women. For women aged 40–44 years, the marriage rate was

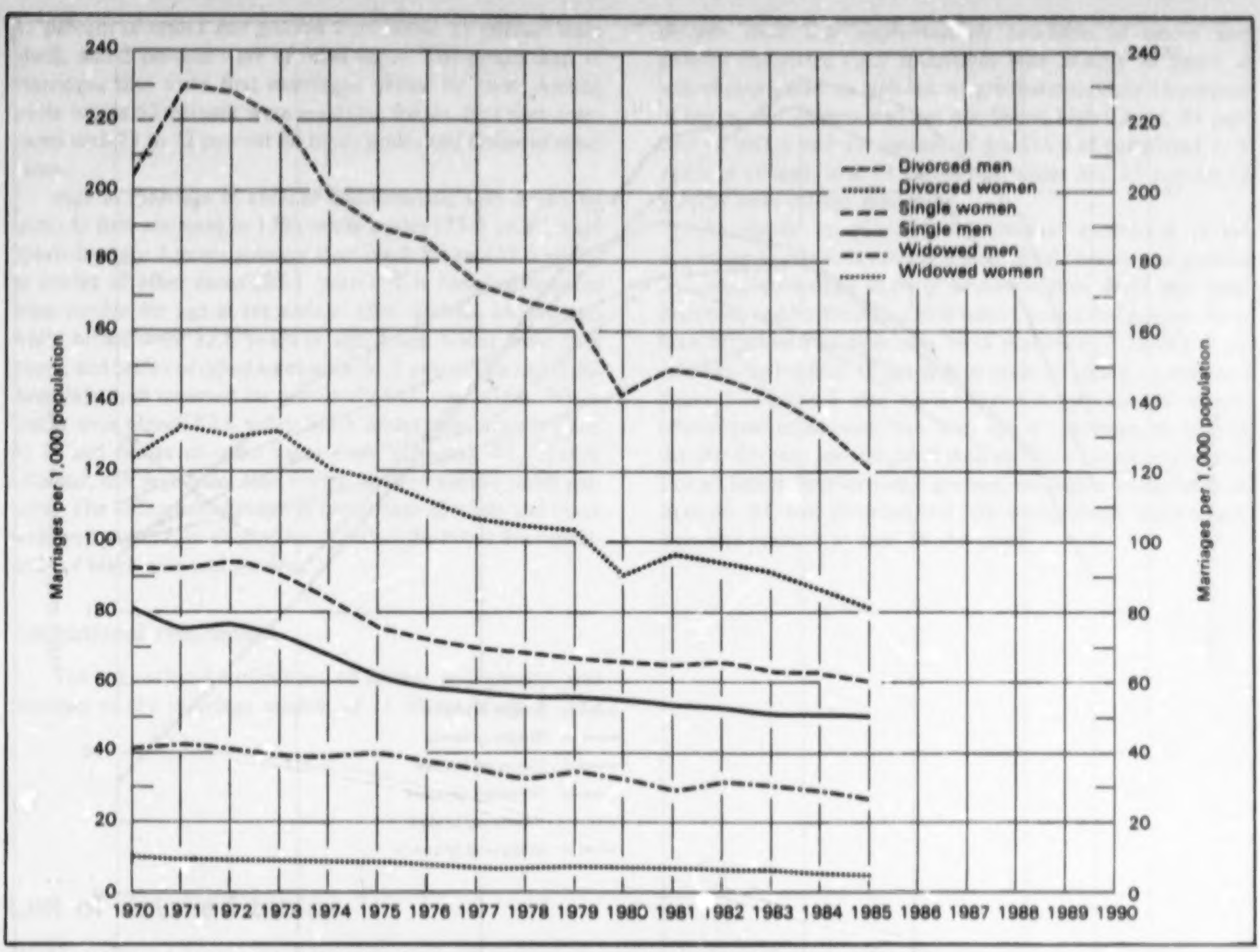

Figure 2. Marriage rates of single, divorced, and widowed men and women: Marriage-registration area, 1970–85

62.9 for divorced women compared with 24.1 for single women. The relative difference between rates of marriage for divorced and single men was even greater than the differences for women, especially for the older ages.

Age at marriage

The percent distribution of marriages according to age shows that first marriages are concentrated at 20–24 years of age; remarriages after divorce, between 25 and 40 years of age; and remarriages after widowhood, over 45 years of age. These distributions can also be represented by such summary measures as the mean and median ages (table 7). In general, previously divorced brides were 10 years older, and previously widowed brides were almost 30 years older, than previously single brides. For men the differences were even greater. The mean or average age at marriage in 1985 for single brides was 24.0 and for single grooms, 25.9 years. The average age for previously divorced brides was 34.2 and for grooms, 37.8 years. The average age for previously widowed brides was 53.0 and for grooms, 60.8 years.

After being relatively stable or showing slight declines from 1963 through 1972, the mean age at first marriage started upward, reaching 24.0 years for brides and 25.9 years for grooms in 1985. For previously divorced brides and grooms the mean age at remarriage generally dropped until the mid-1970's and then started upward. Between 1977 and 1985 the mean age of previously divorced brides increased 1.7 years, reaching 34.2 years of age, higher than it has ever been during the 23-year period for which these figures are available. The mean age at remarriage of previously divorced grooms also increased 1.7 years during this time, reaching 37.8 years of age, the same as it had been in 1963–65.

Age at marriage varies among States, as shown in table 8. For the reporting MRA States and the District of Columbia, the average (mean) age at first marriage varied from 22.0 to 27.5 years of age for women and 24.1 to 28.8 years of age for men. At remarriage after divorce the average age ranged from

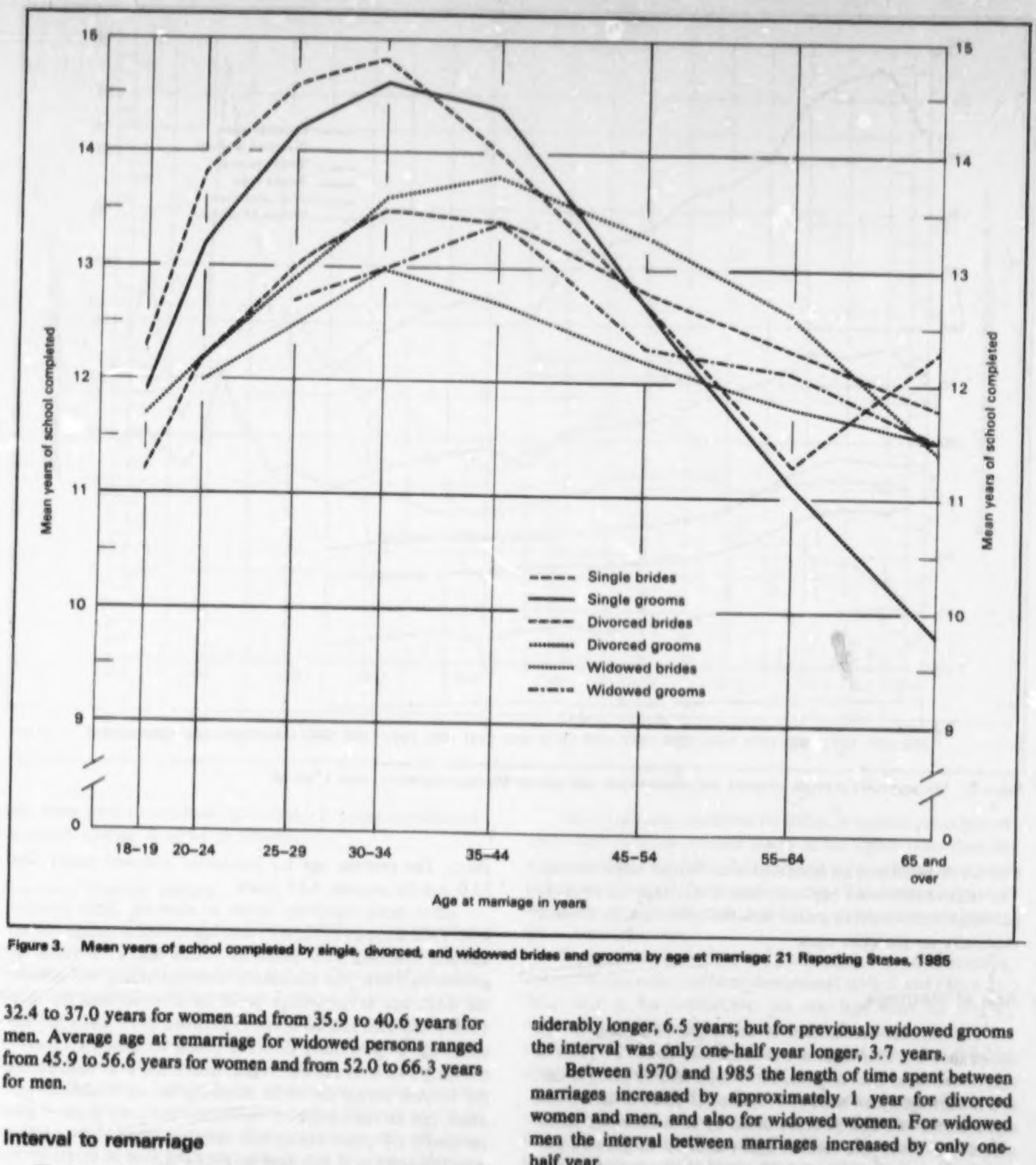

Figure 3. Mean years of school completed by single, divorced, and widowed brides and grooms by age at marriage: 21 Reporting States, 1985

32.4 to 37.0 years for women and from 35.9 to 40.6 years for men. Average age at remarriage for widowed persons ranged from 45.9 to 56.6 years for women and from 52.0 to 66.3 years for men.

Interval to remarriage

The interval to remarriage is shorter for divorced than for widowed persons and shorter for men than for women in either category (table 9). In 1985 the mean interval to remarriage was 3.6 years for divorced women and 3.2 years for divorced men. For previously widowed brides the interval was considerably longer, 6.5 years; but for previously widowed grooms the interval was only one-half year longer, 3.7 years.

Between 1970 and 1985 the length of time spent between marriages increased by approximately 1 year for divorced women and men, and also for widowed women. For widowed men the interval between marriages increased by only one-half year.

Race

Race of bride and groom was reported on the marriage records of 34 States in 1985 (table 10). In this group of States, 87 percent of brides and grooms were white, 11 percent were black, and 2 percent were of other races. The proportions of marriages that were first marriages varied by race. Among white brides 62 percent were marrying for the first time compared with 73 to 72 percent for black brides and brides of other races.

Age at marriage is another characteristic that differs by race. At first marriage in 1985 white brides (23.2 years) were approximately 2 years younger than black brides (25.3 years) or brides of other races (25.1 years). The racial differences were similar for age at remarriage after divorce; on average, white brides were 33.8 years of age, black brides were 35.8 years, and brides of other races were 34.3 years. The racial differentials were reversed for previously widowed brides. White brides were oldest, 53.6 years; black brides were intermediate, 51.1; and brides of other races were youngest, 41.9 years. Grooms, although older than brides, showed similar racial patterns. The differences for age at remarriage of white and black widowed persons, in all likelihood, reflect the lower life expectancy of black men and women.

Educational attainment

The educational attainment of brides and grooms was reported on the marriage records of 21 States in 1985. The records show that approximately two-fifths of brides and grooms completed their educations with exactly 12 years of school (equivalent to high-school graduation). Only 16 percent of brides and grooms had not completed high school, 24 percent of brides and 21 percent of grooms had completed 1–3 years of college, and 19 percent of brides and 23 percent of grooms were college graduates.

As shown in table 11, educational attainment varied according to previous marital status. Single brides and grooms had completed more years of education than those who were divorced, and both single and divorced brides and grooms more than brides and grooms who were previously widowed. This relationship held for all age groups under 45 years, as shown in figure 3. Figure 3 also shows that for each marital status, educational attainment rose with age at marriage, peaking in the 30–45-year age range; it then declined for older cohorts. For all brides, and for single grooms, education was greatest at ages 30–34. For divorced and widowed grooms, mean education was greatest at ages 35–44 years.

List of detailed tables

1. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, 1940–85.... 6
2. Marriages and marriage rates, by month: United States, 1975, 1984, and 1985 7
3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1975, 1984, and 1985 8
4. Total marriage rate by marriage order of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1972–85.................... 10
5. Marriage rates by previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1970–85 10
6. Marriages and percent distribution of marriages by age according to previous marital status of women and men, 1985, and marriage rates by age and previous marital status of women and men, 1983–85: Marriage-registration area.. 11
7. Median and mean age of bride and groom by previous marital status: Marriage-registration area, 1963–85 13
8. Mean age of bride and groom in years by previous marital status: Marriage-registration area and each registration State, 1985 14
9. Median and mean interval to remarriage in years by previous marital status of bride and groom: Reporting States, 1970–85 15
10. Marriages and mean age at marriage by race and previous marital status of bride and groom: 34 reporting States, 1985.. 16
11. Marriages and percent distribution by educational attainment of bride and groom, according to previous marital status, and mean years of school completed: 21 reporting States, 1985.. 17

Table 1. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, 1940–85

[Data refer only to events occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii beginning 1960. Beginning with 1978, data include nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes. Rates per 1,000 population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	*Number*	*Rate per 1,000—*				
		Total population	*Men 15 years of age and over*	*Women 15 years of age and over*	*Unmarried women 15 years and over*	*Unmarried women 15–44 years*
1985	2,412,625	10.1	26.9	24.8	57.0	94.9
1984	2,477,192	10.5	28.1	25.8	59.5	99.0
1983	2,445,604	10.5	28.0	25.7	59.9	99.3
1982	2,456,278	10.6	28.4	26.1	61.4	101.9
1981	2,422,145	10.6	28.4	26.1	61.7	103.1
1980	2,390,252	10.6	28.5	26.1	61.4	102.6
1979	2,331,337	10.4	28.1	25.8	63.6	107.9
1978	2,282,272	10.3	28.0	25.7	64.1	109.1
1977	2,178,367	9.9	27.2	25.0	63.6	109.8
1976	2,154,807	9.9	27.4	25.2	65.2	113.4
1975	2,152,662	10.0	27.9	25.6	66.9	118.5
1974	2,229,667	10.5	29.4	27.1	72.0	128.4
1973	2,284,108	10.8	30.7	28.2	76.0	137.3
1972	2,282,154	10.9	31.3	28.8	77.9	141.3
1971	2,190,481	10.6	30.7	28.2	76.2	138.9
1970	2,158,802	10.6	31.1	28.4	76.5	140.2
1969	2,145,000	10.6	31.4	28.9	80.0	149.1
1968	2,069,000	10.4	30.8	28.3	79.1	147.2
1967	1,927,000	9.7	29.1	26.9	76.4	145.2
1966	1,857,000	9.5	28.4	26.4	75.6	145.1
1965	1,800,000	9.3	27.9	26.0	75.0	144.3
1964	1,725,000	9.0	27.1	25.3	74.6	146.2
1963	1,654,000	8.8	26.4	24.7	73.4	143.3
1962	1,577,000	8.5	25.5	23.9	71.2	138.4
1961	1,548,000	8.5	25.5	24.0	72.2	145.4
1960	1,523,000	8.5	25.4	24.0	73.5	148.0
1959	1,494,000	8.5	25.2	23.8	73.6	149.8
1958	1,451,000	8.4	24.8	23.5	72.0	146.3
1957	1,518,000	8.9	26.4	24.9	78.0	157.4
1956	1,585,000	9.5	27.8	26.4	82.4	165.6
1955	1,531,000	9.3	27.2	25.8	80.9	161.1
1954	1,490,000	9.2	26.9	25.4	79.8	154.3
1953	1,546,000	9.8	28.2	26.7	83.7	163.3
1952	1,539,318	9.9	28.3	26.8	83.2	159.9
1951	1,594,694	10.4	29.4	28.1	86.6	164.9
1950	1,667,231	11.1	30.7	29.8	90.2	166.4
1949	1,579,798	10.6	29.4	28.5	86.7	158.0
1948	1,811,155	12.4	34.0	33.0	98.5	174.7
1947	1,991,878	13.9	37.9	36.8	106.2	182.7
1946	2,291,045	16.4	44.5	42.8	118.1	199.0
1945	1,612,992	12.2	35.8	30.5	83.6	138.2
1944	1,452,394	10.9	31.2	27.8	76.5	124.5
1943	1,577,050	11.7	32.2	30.6	83.0	133.5
1942	1,772,132	13.2	35.6	34.8	93.0	147.6
1941	1,695,999	12.7	34.0	33.7	88.5	138.4
1940	1,595,879	12.1	32.3	32.3	82.8	122.4

Table 2. Marriages and marriage rates, by month: United States, 1975, 1984, and 1985

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population]

Month	Number			Rate		
	1985	1984	1975	1985	1984	1975
Total	2,412,625	2,477,192	2,152,662	10.1	10.5	10.0
January	117,347	127,790	121,125	5.8	6.4	6.7
February	138,647	146,813	132,607	7.4	7.9	8.1
March	164,246	169,068	147,712	8.1	8.5	8.1
April	179,403	180,785	155,819	9.2	9.4	8.8
May	229,084	231,924	203,073	11.3	11.6	11.1
June	295,413	299,251	254,632	15.1	15.5	14.4
July	219,233	225,651	193,899	10.8	11.3	10.6
August	264,459	258,579	251,839	13.1	12.9	13.7
September	225,318	247,911	174,942	11.5	12.8	9.9
October	203,057	205,050	173,209	10.0	10.2	9.4
November	186,691	184,897	165,528	9.5	9.5	9.3
December	189,727	199,473	178,277	9.3	9.9	9.7

Table 3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1975, 1984, and 1985

[By place of occurrence. Data are counts of marriages performed, except as noted. Rates per 1,000 population estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1985	1984	1975	1985	1984	1975
United States	2,412,625	2,477,192	2,152,662	10.1	10.5	10.0
Regions:						
Northeast	428,654	436,655	384,186	8.6	8.8	7.8
Midwest[2]	520,500	543,623	549,356	8.8	9.2	9.5
South	919,147	943,007	776,727	11.2	11.7	11.2
West	544,324	553,907	[1]442,393	11.4	11.9	[1]11.5
Northeast:						
New England	114,331	114,784	96,761	9.0	9.1	7.9
Middle Atlantic	314,323	321,871	287,425	8.5	8.7	7.7
Midwest:						
East North Central	[2]362,185	[2]376,709	387,411	[2]8.7	[2]9.1	9.4
West North Central	158,315	166,914	161,945	9.0	9.5	9.7
South:						
South Atlantic	438,754	447,927	366,591	10.9	11.4	10.7
East South Central	171,808	170,918	155,226	11.4	11.4	11.2
West South Central	308,585	324,162	254,910	11.6	12.4	11.9
West:						
Mountain	233,701	236,304	212,045	18.3	18.8	21.5
Pacific	310,623	317,603	[1]230,348	8.9	9.3	[1]8.0
New England:						
Maine	12,248	12,525	11,190	10.5	10.8	10.4
New Hampshire	11,351	11,325	8,831	11.4	11.6	10.6
Vermont	5,549	5,421	4,553	10.4	10.2	9.5
Massachusetts	49,848	50,306	42,103	8.6	8.7	7.3
Rhode Island	8,011	7,971	6,695	8.3	8.3	7.1
Connecticut	27,324	27,236	23,389	8.6	8.6	7.6
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	[3]163,995	167,607	142,752	[3]9.2	9.5	7.9
New Jersey	61,189	62,654	53,008	8.1	8.3	7.2
Pennsylvania	89,139	91,610	91,665	7.5	7.7	7.7
East North Central:						
Ohio	[2]94,373	[2]98,646	101,135	[2]8.8	[2]9.2	9.4
Indiana	51,063	53,719	56,075	9.3	9.8	10.5
Illinois	97,712	102,432	111,459	8.5	8.9	9.9
Michigan	79,022	80,810	82,856	8.7	8.9	9.1
Wisconsin	40,015	41,102	35,886	8.4	8.6	7.9
West North Central:						
Minnesota	35,059	36,223	32,261	8.4	8.7	8.2
Iowa	24,578	26,366	25,616	8.5	9.1	8.9
Missouri	49,484	52,464	50,147	9.8	10.5	10.5
North Dakota	5,424	5,793	5,993	7.9	8.4	9.4
South Dakota	7,793	8,057	11,074	11.0	11.4	16.3
Nebraska	12,696	13,274	13,087	7.9	8.3	8.5
Kansas	23,281	24,737	23,767	9.5	10.1	10.4
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	5,356	5,455	3,944	8.6	8.9	6.7
Maryland	46,063	47,193	44,776	10.5	10.9	10.8
District of Columbia	5,039	5,488	4,911	8.1	8.8	6.9
Virginia	66,541	66,143	54,688	11.7	11.7	10.8
West Virginia	14,580	15,513	17,041	7.5	7.9	9.3
North Carolina	50,542	52,170	42,310	8.1	8.5	7.6
South Carolina	52,805	55,357	50,249	15.8	16.8	17.3
Georgia	72,312	74,159	63,245	12.1	12.7	12.5
Florida	125,516	126,449	85,427	11.0	11.5	10.0
East South Central:						
Kentucky	45,976	42,149	32,068	12.3	11.3	9.2
Tennessee	55,000	55,203	51,530	11.5	11.7	12.1
Alabama	46,082	47,541	45,349	11.5	11.9	12.3
Mississippi	24,750	26,025	26,279	9.5	10.0	10.9
West South Central:						
Arkansas	31,663	32,878	24,337	13.4	14.0	11.3
Louisiana	39,368	41,087	37,309	8.8	9.2	9.6
Oklahoma	35,922	39,219	40,110	10.9	11.9	14.5
Texas	201,632	210,978	153,154	12.3	13.2	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1975, 1984, and 1985—Con.

[By place of occurrence. Data are counts of marriages performed, except as noted. Rates per 1,000 population estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1985	1984	1975	1985	1984	1975
Mountain:						
Montana	7,178	7,659	7,331	8.7	9.3	9.8
Idaho	12,277	13,264	12,688	12.2	13.3	15.3
Wyoming	5,386	5,783	5,649	10.6	11.3	14.9
Colorado	33,616	35,072	27,565	10.4	11.0	10.7
New Mexico	[4]15,495	[4]14,204	15,790	[4]10.7	[4]10.0	13.6
Arizona	35,723	33,321	26,558	11.2	10.9	11.6
Utah	17,519	17,981	14,905	10.6	10.9	12.1
Nevada	106,507	109,020	101,559	113.7	119.7	163.8
Pacific:						
Washington	43,771	45,080	41,807	9.9	10.4	11.6
Oregon	22,408	23,074	19,322	8.3	8.6	8.3
California	222,848	227,968	[1]154,812	8.5	8.9	[1]7.2
Alaska	6,175	6,499	4,734	11.8	13.0	12.8
Hawaii	15,421	14,982	9,673	14.7	14.4	10.9

[1] Data exclude 19,061 nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes.

[2] Data are incomplete.

[3] Data for New York City are based on a sample; see Technical notes.

[4] Data are premarital health examination forms issued.

Table 4. Total marriage rate by marriage order of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1972–85

[Based on sample data. Marriages per 1,000 women or men if age-sex specific rates for a given year were constant throughout their lives. Figures for marriage order not stated have been distributed. Beginning in 1977, figures exclude data for Iowa. For a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes]

Year	Total marriage rate		Total first-marriage rate		Total remarriage rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1985	1,113.0	1.155.5	699.3	688.9	413.7	466.6
1984	1,139.2	1,192.4	704.6	698.1	434.6	494.3
1983	1,131.9	1,189.4	703.0	697.4	428.9	492.0
1982	1,143.6	1,206.4	710.9	703.4	432.7	503.0
1981	1,113.9	1,218.0	687.2	711.4	426.7	506.6
1980	1,128.4	1,207.5	706.2	714.4	422.2	493.1
1979	1,130.0	1,243.2	704.4	739.4	425.6	503.8
1978	1,112.4	1,227.3	696.5	733.7	415.9	493.6
1977	1,098.4	1,213.9	687.6	727.7	410.8	486.2
1976	1,100.7	1,218.0	695.5	737.5	405.2	480.5
1975	1,125.7	1,246.2	720.8	774.4	404.9	471.8
1974	1,191.5	1,317.1	789.8	852.7	401.7	464.4
1973	1,249.1	1,382.3	843.4	920.0	405.7	462.3
1972	1,254.8	1,401.9	866.9	960.8	387.9	441.1

Table 5. Marriage rates by previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1970–85

[Based on sample data. Figures exclude data for Iowa beginning with 1977. Figures for previously divorced and previously widowed exclude data for Michigan and Ohio for all years, for South Carolina beginning with 1972, and for the District of Columbia for 1970. For a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes. Rates per 1,000 population 15 years and over in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Previous marital status of women			Previous marital status of men		
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed
1985	61.5	81.8	5.7	50.1	121.6	27.7
1984	63.5	87.3	5.8	51.6	132.7	28.7
1983	63.8	91.6	6.2	51.8	142.1	30.7
1982	66.0	94.4	6.1	53.1	146.9	32.1
1981	64.9	96.3	6.5	53.8	150.8	30.8
1980	66.0	91.3	6.7	54.7	142.1	32.2
1979	67.8	104.0	7.7	56.3	165.6	35.3
1978	68.2	105.0	7.1	56.4	168.6	32.7
1977	69.2	107.3	7.6	56.7	173.4	35.3
1976	72.0	111.3	7.9	58.2	185.0	37.6
1975	75.9	117.2	8.3	61.5	189.8	40.4
1974	83.5	121.7	9.1	68.0	198.7	38.9
1973	90.9	131.0	9.3	73.9	221.3	39.3
1972	95.1	130.6	9.4	77.2	229.0	40.6
1971	93.3	132.8	9.6	75.2	230.7	42.5
1970	93.4	123.3	10.2	80.4	204.5	40.6

Table 6. Marriages and percent distribution of marriages by age according to previous marital status of women and men, 1985, and marriage rates by age and previous marital status of women and men, 1983–85: Marriage-registration area

[Based on sample data. For sampling errors of estimates and a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes. Marriages of persons under 15 years of age are included in the youngest age groups; rates are based on populations that exclude persons under 15 years of age. Rates for all marriages are based on the unmarried population; for first marriages, on the never-married population; and for remarriages, on the widowed and divorced populations. Rates per 1,000 population in specified age group estimated as of July 1]

	Women					*Men*				
	Number	*Percent*	*Rate*[1]			*Number*	*Percent*	*Rate*[1]		
Age and previous marital status	*1985*	*1985*	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*	*1985*	*1985*	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*
All marriages										
Total	1,858,783	100.0	49.9	51.9	52.5	1,858,783	100.0	60.5	63.1	64.1
15–19 years	259,132	13.9	34.8	38.5	40.1	98,141	5.3	12.2	13.7	14.4
15–17 years	61,731	3.3	13.5	15.3	16.3	9,572	0.5	2.0	2.2	2.2
18–19 years	197,401	10.6	68.8	74.1	75.2	88,569	4.8	27.9	30.5	31.4
20–24 years	640,129	34.4	110.6	113.3	115.9	560,160	30.1	78.4	81.2	83.9
25–29 years	411,398	22.1	122.2	128.1	126.8	486,097	26.2	111.7	118.0	117.1
30–34 years	222,929	12.0	93.8	94.7	98.1	266,847	14.4	99.3	104.9	109.4
35–39 years	131,331	7.1	72.5	75.1	74.1	164,644	8.9	103.9	104.6	106.0
40–44 years	74,748	4.0	51.3	53.1	52.8	95,479	5.1	78.4	87.9	92.7
45–49 years	43,093	2.3	34.7	38.7	38.9	60,785	3.3	69.3	73.7	78.8
50–54 years	25,734	1.4	21.3	22.3	22.7	38,917	2.1	53.4	54.8	51.3
55–59 years	17,385	0.9	12.4	12.4	12.8	30,213	1.6	38.7	40.7	45.9
60–64 years	13,935	0.7	7.7	8.0	8.8	22,101	1.2	27.6	30.3	34.8
65 years and over	18,969	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	35,399	1.9	14.1	14.2	15.1
First marriages[2]										
Total	1,196,119	100.0	61.5	63.5	63.8	1,185,904	100.0	50.1	51.6	51.8
15–19 years	248,421	20.8	34.0	37.5	38.8	95,681	8.1	12.1	13.5	14.1
15–17 years	60,248	5.0	13.4	15.0	15.9	9,395	0.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
18–19 years	188,173	15.7	67.2	72.1	72.6	86,286	7.3	27.6	30.0	30.9
20–24 years	554,239	46.3	102.1	104.4	106.9	514,846	43.4	74.5	77.3	79.5
25–29 years	268,469	22.4	103.5	106.6	105.2	373,856	31.5	99.2	102.9	100.6
30–34 years	82,675	6.9	66.3	64.3	61.2	130,882	11.0	70.7	72.0	69.0
35–39 years	25,363	2.1	37.2	38.4	38.3	42,764	3.6	51.6	46.9	45.4
40–44 years	8,469	0.7	24.1	23.7	21.8	13,340	1.1	25.4	27.1	27.0
45–49 years	3,636	0.3	13.9	15.4	13.9	6,065	0.5	16.9	16.4	18.5
50–54 years	1,973	0.2	7.7	7.9	9.0	3,097	0.3	11.2	11.6	10.7
55–59 years	1,178	0.1	5.3	6.1	7.5	2,151	0.2	6.8	8.4	10.4
60–64 years	962	0.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	1,707	0.1	5.7	5.4	8.0
65 years and over	734	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1,515	0.1	2.4	2.3	2.9
Remarriages[2]										
Total	623,867	100.0	36.1	37.6	38.4	635,086	100.0	95.7	103.1	109.1
15–19 years	5,526	0.9	*	*	*	800	0.1	*	*	*
20–24 years	69,465	11.1	254.5	248.3	244.4	31,233	4.9	247.9	229.1	241.8
25–29 years	134,467	21.6	183.2	193.8	186.8	101,523	16.0	191.6	215.9	223.1
30–34 years	136,383	21.9	123.8	127.3	140.0	130,936	20.6	163.1	178.1	206.0
35–39 years	104,038	16.7	93.8	95.3	92.3	119,470	18.8	161.7	172.1	175.8
40–44 years	65,165	10.4	59.8	62.9	63.3	80,933	12.7	119.0	133.3	143.4
45–49 years	38,860	6.2	40.3	45.1	46.9	53,914	8.5	105.9	118.2	120.8
50–54 years	23,421	3.8	25.0	26.5	26.1	35,301	5.6	79.9	83.4	77.0
55–59 years	15,955	2.6	13.7	13.4	13.7	27,651	4.4	60.5	61.7	66.3
60–64 years	12,724	2.0	8.2	8.7	9.7	20,062	3.2	40.6	44.8	49.1
65 years and over	17,863	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	33,263	5.2	18.0	18.1	18.9
Previously widowed[3]	53,731	100.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	49,552	100.0	27.7	28.7	30.7
15–24 years	1,141	2.1	42.9	45.2	51.3	178	0.4	102.8	124.6	149.3
25–44 years	14,921	27.8				6,505	13.1			
45–64 years	24,714	46.0	11.2	11.3	12.2	21,760	43.9	52.8	55.7	59.5
65 years and over	12,955	24.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	21,109	42.6	16.1	16.4	16.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Marriages and percent distribution of marriages by age according to previous marital status of women and men, 1985, and marriage rates by age and previous marital status of women and men, 1983–85: Marriage-registration area—Con.

[Based on sample data. For sampling errors of estimates and a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes. Marriages of persons under 15 years of age are included in the youngest age groups; rates are based on populations that exclude persons under 15 years of age. Rates for all marriages are based on the unmarried population; for first marriages, on the never-married population; and for remarriages, on the widowed and divorced populations. Rates per 1,000 population in specified age group estimated as of July 1]

	Women					Men				
	Number	*Percent*	*Rate*[1]			*Number*	*Percent*	*Rate*[1]		
Age and previous marital status	*1985*	*1985*	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*	*1985*	*1985*	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*
Remarriages—Con.										
Previously divorced[3]	485,848	100.0	81.8	87.3	91.6	499,735	100.0	121.6	132.7	142.1
15–19 years	4,578	0.9	*	*	*	700	0.1	*	*	*
20–24 years	58,529	12.0	263.6	241.5	240.4	26,513	5.3	276.2	234.8	239.5
25–29 years	112,933	23.2	183.6	204.1	204.4	86,756	17.4	187.8	211.7	214.4
30–34 years	114,354	23.5	127.8	132.0	145.3	111,606	22.3	157.9	173.1	202.0
35–39 years	86,122	17.7	96.7	100.3	99.3	100,769	20.2	160.0	173.9	172.6
40–44 years	52,051	10.7	62.9	66.9	67.0	67,509	13.5	119.1	130.1	137.7
45–49 years	28,694	5.9	46.1	49.5	50.8	44,417	8.9	105.8	117.8	126.6
50–54 years	14,310	2.9	31.0	33.0	32.4	26,528	5.3	77.8	78.2	77.2
55–59 years	7,757	1.6	17.4	17.6	18.9	17,379	3.5	57.0	58.8	67.1
60–64 years	3,833	0.8	10.2	12.3	12.9	9,423	1.9	39.4	45.8	49.3
65 years and over	2,687	0.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	8,135	1.6	23.8	23.9	26.2
Not stated if widowed or divorced	84,288	...	...	...	...	85,799	...	...	...	...
Not stated if previously married										
Total	38,797	...	...	...	...	37,793	...	...	...	...

[1] All rates exclude data for Iowa.

[2] Figures for first marriages and remarriages exclude data for Iowa; these data are included in "Not stated if previously married."

[3] Data exclude remarriages in Michigan, Ohio, and South Carolina. These data are included in "Not stated if widowed or divorced."

Table 7. Median and mean age of bride and groom by previous marital status: Marriage-registration area, 1963–85

[Based on sample data. Figures by previous marital status exclude data for Iowa beginning with 1977. Figures for previously divorced and previously widowed exclude data for Michigan and Ohio for all years, for South Carolina beginning with 1972, and for the District of Columbia for 1970. For a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes]

	Previous marital status of bride					*Previous marital status of groom*				
			Remarriage					*Remarriage*		
Year	*Total*[1]	*First marriage*	*Total*[2]	*Previously divorced*	*Previously widowed*	*Total*[1]	*First marriage*	*Total*[2]	*Previously divorced*	*Previously widowed*
					Median age					
1985	25.2	23.0	33.6	32.7	54.4	27.4	24.8	37.0	36.0	62.4
1984	25.0	22.8	33.3	32.5	54.2	27.2	24.6	36.8	35.9	62.4
1983	24.8	22.5	32.9	32.0	54.0	27.0	24.4	36.2	35.3	62.0
1982	24.4	22.3	32.5	31.6	54.1	26.7	24.1	35.7	34.9	61.7
1981	24.1	22.0	32.1	31.2	53.6	26.3	23.9	35.3	34.4	61.0
1980	23.7	21.8	32.0	31.0	53.6	25.9	23.6	35.2	34.0	61.2
1979	23.4	21.6	31.9	30.8	55.2	25.8	23.4	35.3	33.9	61.7
1978	23.2	21.4	31.5	30.5	52.6	25.5	23.2	35.1	33.8	59.7
1977	22.9	21.1	31.4	30.2	53.1	25.2	23.0	34.9	33.6	60.1
1976	22.7	21.0	31.7	30.1	53.0	25.0	22.9	35.1	33.7	60.0
1975	22.4	20.8	32.0	30.2	52.4	24.7	22.7	35.5	33.6	59.4
1974	22.0	20.6	32.1	30.0	51.9	24.2	22.5	35.7	33.6	59.2
1973	21.9	20.6	32.3	30.2	52.1	24.1	22.5	36.3	33.9	59.3
1972	21.7	20.5	32.8	30.3	51.4	23.8	22.4	36.5	34.0	59.1
1971	21.7	20.5	32.9	30.2	51.8	23.7	22.5	36.9	34.1	59.1
1970	21.7	20.6	33.3	30.1	51.2	23.6	22.5	37.5	34.5	58.7
1969	21.6	20.6	33.8	30.4	51.3	23.5	22.4	38.2	34.7	59.0
1968	21.5	20.6	33.8	30.7	50.6	23.6	22.4	38.3	35.1	57.9
1967	21.4	20.5	35.0	31.3	50.0	23.8	22.6	39.1	35.5	57.7
1966	21.5	20.3	35.2	31.4	50.2	23.8	22.6	39.2	35.8	57.9
1965	21.4	20.4	35.5	31.7	50.1	23.6	22.5	39.6	36.0	57.8
1964	21.4	20.4	35.6	31.7	50.3	23.6	22.4	39.7	36.4	58.0
1963	21.3	20.3	35.6	31.8	49.7	23.7	22.5	39.8	36.3	58.0
					Mean age					
1985	28.0	24.0	36.0	34.2	53.0	30.6	25.9	39.8	37.8	60.8
1984	27.8	23.8	35.9	34.0	52.8	30.5	25.7	39.7	37.7	60.8
1983	27.6	23.5	35.6	33.7	52.6	30.3	25.5	39.3	37.3	60.2
1982	27.3	23.3	35.3	33.4	52.6	30.0	25.3	39.0	37.0	59.9
1981	27.0	23.0	35.0	33.0	52.2	29.8	25.0	38.7	36.6	59.5
1980	26.7	22.7	35.0	32.8	52.2	29.4	24.8	38.7	36.5	59.6
1979	26.7	22.5	35.4	32.8	53.4	29.5	24.6	38.9	36.4	60.0
1978	26.3	22.3	34.9	32.6	51.4	29.1	24.4	38.5	36.2	58.4
1977	26.2	22.2	35.0	32.5	51.8	29.0	24.3	38.6	36.1	58.9
1976	26.1	22.1	35.3	32.5	51.8	28.9	24.1	38.8	36.2	58.6
1975	25.9	21.9	35.5	32.7	51.2	28.7	24.0	39.1	36.3	58.2
1974	25.6	21.7	35.7	32.5	51.0	28.3	23.8	39.4	36.3	58.2
1973	25.5	21.7	36.0	32.8	51.0	28.1	23.8	39.6	36.4	58.1
1972	25.2	21.6	36.2	32.9	50.7	27.9	23.7	39.8	36.5	58.0
1971	25.1	21.6	36.4	32.8	50.6	27.8	23.7	40.3	36.6	57.7
1970	25.1	21.6	36.6	32.8	50.3	27.8	23.8	40.6	36.7	57.7
1969	25.1	21.6	36.9	33.0	50.4	27.7	23.8	40.9	36.9	57.7
1968	25.0	21.6	36.9	33.2	49.9	27.7	23.8	41.0	37.1	57.0
1967	25.1	21.6	37.4	33.3	49.7	28.0	24.0	41.4	37.4	56.7
1966	25.2	21.5	37.6	33.6	49.7	28.0	24.0	41.6	37.6	57.0
1965	25.2	21.6	37.7	33.6	49.7	28.1	24.0	42.0	37.8	56.7
1964	25.3	21.4	37.8	33.1	50.0	28.3	24.0	42.1	37.8	57.0
1963	25.2	21.5	37.7	33.5	49.3	28.2	24.1	42.3	37.8	56.8

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[1] Figures include previous marital status not stated.

[2] Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

Table 8. Mean age of bride and groom in years by previous marital status: Marriage-registration area and each registration State, 1985

[Based on sample data]

Year	Previous marital status of bride					Previous marital status of groom				
			Remarriage					Remarriage		
	Total[1]	First marriage	Total[2]	Previously divorced	Previously widowed	Total[1]	First marriage	Total[2]	Previously divorced	Previously widowed
	Mean age									
Marriage-registration area[3]	28.1	24.0	36.1	34.3	53.3	30.8	25.9	39.9	37.9	61.1
Alabama	27.8	22.2	35.2	33.3	52.1	30.5	24.1	39.0	36.8	61.8
Alaska	28.1	23.8	33.7	33.2	45.9	30.8	26.2	37.9	37.3	52.0
California	28.4	24.8	37.4	35.5	56.6	31.0	26.8	41.3	39.1	63.1
Colorado	28.3	24.0	34.9	33.7	50.7	30.9	26.2	38.5	37.1	58.4
Connecticut	28.7	25.3	37.2	35.4	52.5	31.3	27.2	40.8	38.9	59.7
Delaware	27.9	24.3	36.1	34.4	53.6	30.4	26.0	39.7	37.6	59.7
District of Columbia	29.9	27.5	38.4	37.0	50.7	32.6	28.8	42.4	40.6	59.0
Florida	29.8	24.1	37.2	34.9	56.5	32.8	26.3	41.4	38.9	64.7
Georgia	28.4	23.0	35.0	33.2	53.1	31.2	25.1	38.6	37.1	61.2
Hawaii	29.6	25.5	35.9	35.0	48.7	32.6	27.4	40.6	39.3	57.3
Idaho	28.3	22.1	36.2	34.1	55.3	31.1	24.7	39.9	37.7	63.2
Illinois	28.0	24.4	36.0	34.3	52.2	30.5	26.3	39.7	37.7	59.3
Indiana	27.6	22.8	35.6	33.3	56.3	30.0	24.8	38.9	36.3	63.1
Iowa	27.6	---	---	---	---	29.9	---	---	---	---
Kansas	27.6	22.8	34.7	32.6	55.7	30.1	24.7	38.4	36.3	62.1
Kentucky	27.9	22.2	35.2	33.3	52.0	30.5	24.3	38.9	36.9	60.6
Louisiana	27.1	22.9	34.7	32.7	51.8	29.7	25.1	38.5	36.4	58.9
Maine	27.9	23.5	35.9	34.3	52.6	30.6	25.6	39.7	37.8	61.1
Maryland	28.9	24.9	37.1	35.6	51.0	31.9	26.8	41.2	39.3	60.2
Massachusetts	28.1	25.1	37.2	35.6	52.0	30.6	26.9	40.8	38.9	59.7
Michigan	27.8	23.8	36.2	---	---	30.5	25.6	40.0	---	---
Minnesota	27.1	23.7	36.7	34.5	52.3	29.4	25.7	40.2	37.8	59.9
Mississippi	27.3	22.3	34.8	32.8	53.0	30.2	24.3	39.2	37.3	60.1
Missouri	27.8	22.9	35.7	33.6	54.2	30.4	24.8	39.3	37.0	61.6
Montana	27.5	23.2	35.4	33.7	52.4	30.2	25.6	39.4	37.6	62.2
Nebraska	26.9	23.3	35.9	33.5	54.7	29.2	25.2	39.2	36.6	60.7
New Hampshire	28.5	24.4	36.1	34.6	51.7	31.3	26.4	40.1	38.5	60.3
New Jersey	28.5	25.4	37.6	35.7	53.8	31.3	27.3	41.3	39.1	58.9
New York	28.7	25.8	37.3	35.6	52.2	31.3	27.6	41.0	39.0	59.7
North Carolina	27.4	23.1	35.5	33.6	50.7	29.9	24.8	39.2	36.9	59.9
Ohio	27.7	23.4	35.7	---	---	30.4	25.3	39.3	---	---
Oregon	29.2	23.7	37.0	34.8	56.2	32.0	25.9	40.9	38.7	66.3
Pennsylvania	27.5	24.1	36.9	34.7	53.3	30.1	26.0	40.7	38.2	60.3
Rhode Island	28.1	24.7	36.8	35.2	52.8	30.6	26.6	40.5	38.7	58.8
South Carolina	28.1	22.9	35.2	---	---	30.7	24.9	39.1	---	---
South Dakota	27.5	22.8	36.1	33.7	52.6	30.1	25.2	39.6	37.2	60.3
Tennessee	28.1	22.4	35.3	33.6	51.8	30.9	24.2	39.1	37.2	60.9
Utah	25.8	22.0	33.9	32.4	50.7	28.3	24.1	37.9	35.9	62.9
Vermont	28.5	24.4	36.7	35.0	52.7	31.3	26.5	40.6	38.7	59.9
Virginia	28.1	23.9	35.5	33.9	50.2	30.7	25.8	39.3	37.6	58.6
West Virginia	26.7	22.1	35.3	33.2	51.9	29.6	24.5	39.0	36.5	61.8
Wisconsin	26.9	23.7	36.4	34.3	54.4	29.4	25.7	39.7	37.0	61.4
Wyoming	28.0	22.5	34.1	32.8	53.0	30.7	25.1	37.9	36.7	59.2

[1] Figures include previous marital status not stated.

[2] Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

[3] Figures for previous marital status exclude data for Iowa. Figures for previously divorced and previously widowed exclude data for Michigan, Ohio, and South Carolina.

Table 9. Median and mean interval to remarriage in years by previous marital status of bride and groom: Reporting States, 1970–85

[Based on sample data]

Year	Previous marital status of bride			Previous marital status of groom		
	All remarriages[1]	Previously divorced	Previously widowed	All remarriages[1]	Previously divorced	Previously widowed
				Median interval		
1985	2.5	2.3	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
1984	2.4	2.2	4.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
1983	2.3	2.1	4.3	1.8	1.8	2.0
1982	2.1	1.9	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.0
1981	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
1980	2.0	1.8	4.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
1979	1.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	1.4	2.0
1978	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
1977	1.7	1.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	1.9
1976	1.6	1.4	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.8
1975	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.7
1974	1.5	1.2	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.7
1973	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.8
1972	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.9
1971	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.8
1970	1.3	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.8
				Mean interval		
1985	3.8	3.6	6.5	3.3	3.2	3.7
1984	3.6	3.4	6.2	3.2	3.1	3.7
1983	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.0	3.0	3.5
1982	3.4	3.1	6.1	2.9	2.8	3.4
1981	3.3	3.0	6.0	2.8	2.7	3.5
1980	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.7	2.6	3.5
1979	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.6	2.5	3.5
1978	3.1	2.8	5.7	2.5	2.5	3.3
1977	3.0	2.7	5.8	2.5	2.3	3.4
1976	3.0	2.6	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.3
1975	2.9	2.5	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.2
1974	2.9	2.5	5.5	2.4	2.2	3.3
1973	2.9	2.6	5.5	2.3	2.2	3.2
1972	3.0	2.5	5.7	2.3	2.2	3.4
1971	3.0	2.6	5.5	2.4	2.3	3.3
1970	2.9	2.5	5.5	2.3	2.2	3.2

[1] Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

NOTE: In 1970 data on interval between marriages were reported by 18 registration States (California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming). By 1985, 9 additional States were reporting interval between marriages (Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Virginia).

Table 10. Marriages and mean age at marriage by race and previous marital status of bride and groom: 34 reporting States, 1985

[Based on sample data]

Race	Total	First marriage	Remarriage				Previous marital status not stated
			Total	Previously divorced[1]	Previously widowed[1]	Widowed or divorced not stated	
Bride				Number			
All races	1,216,945	762,435	441,206	373,783	42,025	25,398	13,304
White	1,042,819	640,182	392,735	333,414	37,256	22,065	9,902
Black	132,458	96,139	35,471	28,815	3,733	2,923	848
Other races	18,014	12,838	5,052	4,357	349	346	124
Race not stated	23,654	13,276	7,948	7,197	687	64	2,430
Groom							
All races	1,216,945	760,901	443,375	381,224	37,795	24,356	12,669
White	1,040,331	639,599	391,259	337,085	33,429	20,745	9,473
Black	137,462	96,165	40,380	33,545	3,564	3,271	917
Other races	16,207	12,272	3,811	3,365	242	204	124
Race not stated	22,945	12,865	7,925	7,229	560	136	2,155
Bride				Mean age			
All races	28.0	23.6	35.9	34.0	53.3	35.1	25.3
White	28.0	23.2	35.7	33.8	53.6	34.8	24.9
Black	28.6	25.3	37.5	35.8	51.1	37.0	28.1
Other races	27.8	25.1	34.9	34.3	41.9	35.5	23.2
Race not stated	28.1	24.0	35.5	33.9	53.2	29.2	26.2
Groom							
All races	30.7	25.5	39.7	37.6	61.2	39.1	27.4
White	30.7	25.3	39.6	37.5	61.5	38.8	26.9
Black	31.2	27.1	41.0	39.1	58.4	41.1	29.3
Other races	29.8	27.2	38.6	37.5	54.7	37.4	27.9
Race not stated	30.6	26.0	38.5	36.7	61.7	37.1	29.2

[1] Data exclude remarriages in South Carolina. These data are included in "Widowed or divorced not stated."

NOTE: Of the 42 States in the marriage-registration area in 1985, 34 reported race of bride and groom—Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Those registration areas that did not report race are California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

Table 11. Marriages and percent distribution by educational attainment of bride and groom, according to previous marital status, and mean years of school completed: 21 reporting States, 1985

Previous marital status	Total	Years of school completed 0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Not stated	
Bride	Number								Mean
Total	761,314	20,141	88,858	282,167	160,636	87,224	41,921	80,347	13.4
Single	498,400	8,919	52,990	175,585	108,664	69,703	28,487	54,052	13.6
Previously married	260,621	11,187	35,747	106,246	51,767	17,427	13,375	24,872	13.0
Divorced	233,553	7,711	31,511	96,479	47,617	15,961	12,606	21,668	13.1
Widowed	25,146	3,381	4,004	9,222	3,871	1,411	735	2,522	12.1
Widowed or divorced not stated	1,922	95	232	545	279	55	34	682	...
Not stated	2,293	35	121	356	205	94	59	1,423	...
Groom									
Total	761,314	28,578	80,102	278,584	140,468	92,738	60,694	80,150	13.5
Single	497,146	11,662	50,470	184,067	93,485	66,404	37,705	53,353	13.6
Previously married	262,154	16,903	29,541	94,301	46,838	26,208	22,930	25,433	13.2
Divorced	237,487	11,944	26,616	87,668	43,801	24,133	21,041	22,284	13.3
Widowed	22,995	4,853	2,827	6,162	2,894	1,957	1,844	2,458	12.0
Widowed or divorced not stated	1,672	106	98	471	143	118	45	691	...
Not stated	2,014	13	91	216	145	126	59	1,364	...
Bride	Percent distribution								Median
Total	100.0	3.0	13.0	41.4	23.6	12.8	6.2	...	12.8
Single	100.0	2.0	11.9	39.5	24.5	15.7	6.4	...	12.9
Previously married	100.0	4.7	15.2	45.1	22.0	7.4	5.7	...	12.7
Divorced	100.0	3.6	14.9	45.5	22.5	7.5	5.9	...	12.7
Widowed	100.0	14.9	17.7	40.8	17.1	6.2	3.2	...	12.4
Groom									
Total	100.0	4.2	11.8	40.9	20.6	13.6	8.9	...	12.8
Single	100.0	2.6	11.4	41.5	21.1	15.0	8.5	...	12.9
Previously married	100.0	7.1	12.5	39.8	19.8	11.1	9.7	...	12.8
Divorced	100.0	5.6	12.4	40.7	20.4	11.2	9.8	...	12.8
Widowed	100.0	23.6	13.8	30.0	14.1	9.5	9.0	...	12.4

NOTE: Of the 42 States in the marriage-registration area in 1985, 21 reported education of bride and groom—California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Technical notes

Place and time of occurrence

Marriages and marriage rates for States and other areas are by place of occurrence. Marriages are those performed during the calendar year.

Sources of data

Figures in tables 1–3 are based on totals reported by States and counties, except for New York City, where the count of marriages was taken from the 100-percent sample of marriage records. Figures in tables 4–10 are based on data tabulated from State-coded data tapes and from probability samples of records selected and coded in the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the records sent by States participating in the marriage-registration area (MRA). In 1985 the MRA consisted of the District of Columbia and all except eight States—Arizona, Arkansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington. In 1974 the MRA consisted of the District of Columbia and all States except nine; Colorado joined in 1979. Marriages performed in the MRA included 80 percent of the marriages registered in the United States in both 1975 and 1985.

Nonlicensed (confidential) marriages for California

Section 4213 of the California Civil Code allows unmarried couples who have been living together to be married confidentially without obtaining a marriage license or health certificate. In March 1972 this section was amended to require county clerks to keep sealed records of these marriages and to report periodically the total number to the California State Department of Health Services. Since reporting began, nonlicensed marriages have increased rapidly, from 2,857 in 1973 to 77,002 in 1985. NCHS has not included the nonlicensed California marriages in totals or rates for years prior to 1978. However, beginning with final statistics for 1978, nonlicensed marriages, which totaled 37,462 in that year, are included in the national and geographic totals and rates.

Marriage sample

Twelve States—Florida, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (except New York City), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia—supplied State-coded data tapes of all their marriage records through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, and 100 percent of these records were used by NCHS. For all other States in the MRA, records were sampled at rates designed to give a sample of at least 2,500 for each State. All records were included in the samples for Alaska, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, where totals of less than 5,000 marriages had been expected, and for New York City. All other States were sampled at 5, 10, 20, or 50 percent, depending on the number of marriages in the State. The total sample size, including records supplied through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, was 743,230 marriages. Sampling errors shown in table I are for frequencies that equal a specified percent of the total MRA marriages.

Nonlicensed marriages registered in California are not available for inclusion in the MRA marriage sample. The 5-percent sample of California marriages for 1985 was drawn only from licensed marriages. The corresponding weights for sample records were based on these totals. Because no information is available on the characteristics of persons obtaining nonlicensed marriages, no accurate estimate is available for the bias introduced in sample estimates by the omission of these marriages.

Sampling errors

All statistics for the MRA are estimates based on the systematic sample of marriages described above; therefore, these statistics are subject to sampling errors. The sampling error is a measure of variation that occurs by chance between sample estimates and the actual quantity being estimated. Chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate would differ from the true value by less than the sampling error, and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the sampling error.

Population denominators

Marriage rates for the MRA by age, sex, and previous marital status for 1983, 1984, and 1985 are based on unpublished population estimates as of July 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of

Table I. Approximate sampling errors of estimated number of marriages shown in table 6: Marriage-registration area, 1985

Percent of total MRA marriages in subclass	*Sampling error*
1 or 99	407
2 or 98	573
3 or 97	698
4 or 96	802
5 or 95	892
7 or 93	1,044
10 or 90	1,228
15 or 85	1,461
20 or 80	1,637
25 or 75	1,772
50	2,046

HOW TO USE THE SAMPLING ERROR TABLE: The total number of MRA marriages in 1985 (excluding nonlicensed California marriages) was 1,858,783. For any estimate of marriages shown in table 6, determine its percent of the total MRA marriages. Then look in the table of sampling errors for the row containing the computed percent to determine the sampling error for the estimated number of marriages for the year. For example, in 1985 there were an estimated 623,867 remarriages of women, or 34.3 percent of all 1985 MRA marriages. Because 34.3 is between 25 and 50 percent, the sampling error is between 1,772 and 2,046, or, by interpolation, 1,874 remarriages. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the actual number of 1985 remarriages is between 621,993 and 625,741 (623,867 ± 1,874).

the Census.[2] National and State rates for 1985 are based on population estimates as of July 1 published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[3]

Computation of percent distributions, medians, and means

Figures for marriage order and previous marital status not stated were subtracted from figures for marriages used as denominators before medians were computed. Computations of median and mean age at marriage were based on tabulations of ungrouped data.

Nonreporting bias

Age was more than 99 percent complete on marriage records, but in 1985 marriage order for brides was not stated on 2 percent of the MRA records. No allocation of missing data was done before rates were calculated. The percent not stated for grooms was similar.

Symbols

---	Data not available
...	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

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[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1986. Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1985. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 985. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1987. State population and household estimates, with age, sex, and components of change: 1981–86. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 1010. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This report represents summary tabulations from the final marriage statistics for 1985. More detailed tabulations for 1985 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume III—Marriage and Divorce.* Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Suggested citation

National Center for Health Statistics: Advance report of final marriage statistics, 1985. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report.* Vol. 37, No. 1 Supp. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 88-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

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nchs MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Vol. 36, No. 8, Supplement • December 7, 1987

Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1985

Divorces and divorce rates

In 1985 1,190,000 couples divorced in the United States, leaving the ranks of the 109 million currently married men and women to join the 5.4 million divorced men and 7.8 million divorced women. The 1985 divorce total was the second highest in history, exceeded only by the total for 1981 (table 1). For 19 years the number of divorces had increased each year, from 413,000 in 1962 to 1,213,000 in 1981. Since 1981, the total has fluctuated, dropping in 1982 and 1983, rising in 1984 and 1985, and, according to provisional reports, dropping again in 1986.

The 1985 divorce rate was 5.0 per 1,000 total population, unchanged from the previous year. However, there was a rise in the divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years of age and over, the population that is actually at risk of divorce. This rate rose for the second consecutive year, from 21.3 per 1,000 married women in 1983 to 21.5 in 1984 and to 21.7 in 1985. This rate had reached a record high of 22.8 in 1979, then dropped until 1983, and has since rebounded (figure 1). The rate of 21.7 per 1,000 married women means that more than 2 percent of American wives divorced in 1985.

There are sharp differences in divorce rates among regions. Historically, the divorce rates for the West and the South have been considerably higher than for the Midwest, and all three have been higher than the rate for the Northeast. This basic pattern continued in 1985. The rate for the West was 5.8 per 1,000 total population, 4 percent higher than the rate for the South (5.6), 29 percent higher than the rate for the Midwest (4.5), and 53 percent higher than the rate for the Northeast (3.8) (table 2). However, the rates have been converging. Between 1984 and 1985 the rate for the West dropped, and the rates for the Northeast, Midwest, and South rose. In the decade between 1975 and 1985, the rate for the West dropped 9 percent (from 6.4 to 5.8), and the rate for the Northeast rose 23 percent (from 3.1 to 3.8).

In 1985 data from 44 States and the District of Columbia were sufficiently reliable and complete to support valid comparisons. Among these areas Texas had the highest number of divorces (100,394), followed by Florida (77,545), New York (67,616), Ohio (53,016), and Illinois (48,917). It is virtually certain that divorces in California exceeded those in Texas, but the records reported for California include an unknown number of legal separations in addition to decrees actually granted. States that reported the fewest divorces were North Dakota (2,295), Vermont (2,355), and South Dakota (2,566). The long-term upward trend in divorce that was observed during the 1970's was also characteristic of most States. Only Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, and Montana had fewer divorces in 1985 than in 1975.

The divorce rates were highest in Nevada (14.2 per 1,000 population), Oklahoma (8.0), Alaska (7.7), and Wyoming (7.5). The rate for New Mexico was also high, but in addition to decrees granted the data included an unknown number of divorce petitions filed. Divorce rates were lowest in North Dakota and Pennsylvania (3.4 each). Divorce rates rose in 16 States, fell in 12 States and the District of Columbia, and were unchanged in 16 States.

Data for the preceding discussion come from reports of the number of divorces provided annually by the 50 States and the District of Columbia. For the following discussions of children involved in divorce, age at divorce and at marriage, and duration of marriage, detailed information comes from the 31 States in the divorce-registration area (DRA). About 48 percent of the divorces in the United States took place in DRA States in 1985.

Children involved in divorce

Three statistical measures are published annually that document the involvement of American children in divorce—the total number of children, the average number of children per divorce decree, and the rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of

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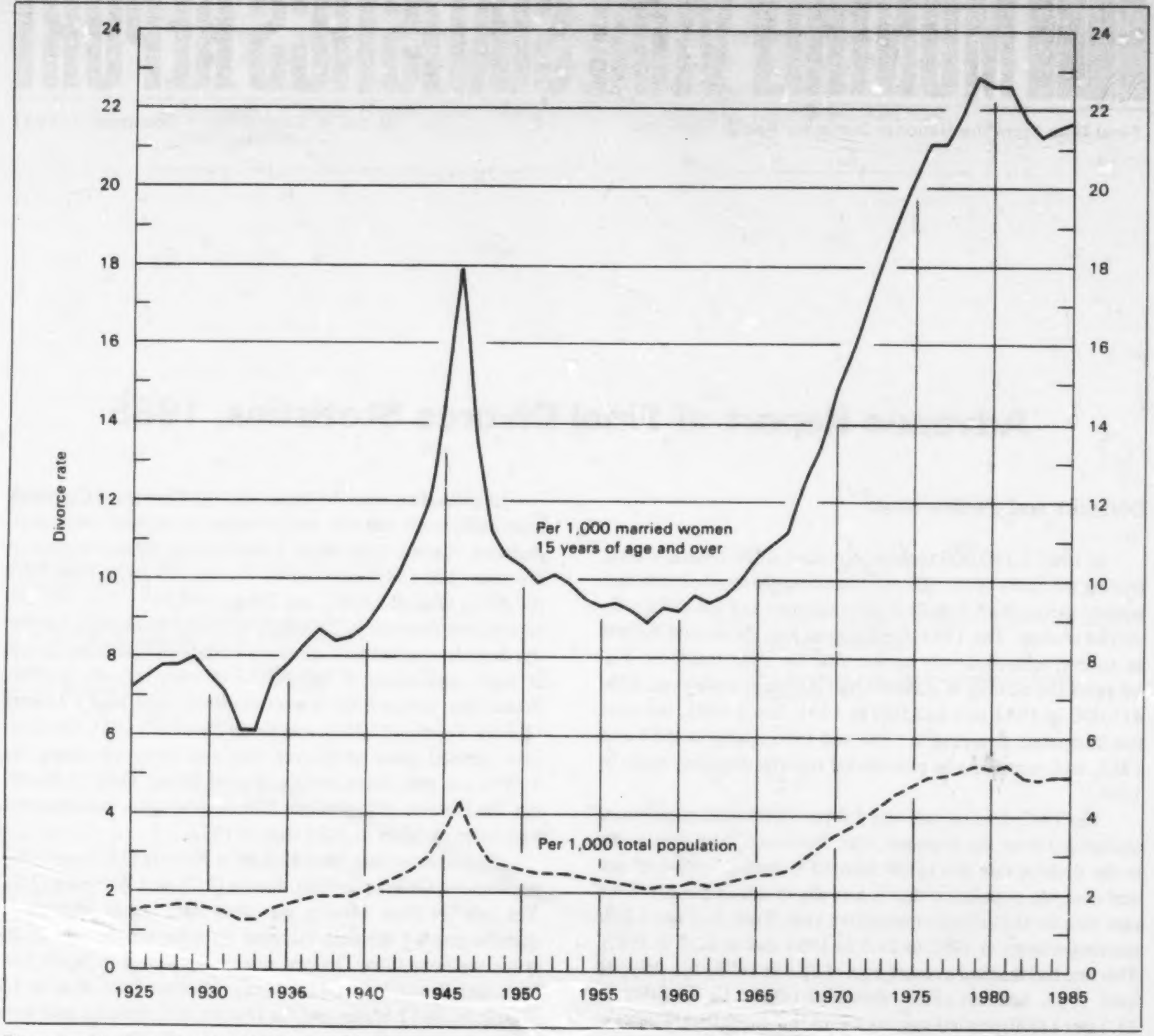

Figure 1. Divorce rates: United States, 1925–85

age (table 3). These measures show that the number of children peaked in 1979 and has since fluctuated, that the average number per decree has been falling irregularly for almost two decades, and that the rate per 1,000 children peaked in 1981, declined in 1982–84, and rose slightly in 1985.

Specifically, more than 1 million children have been involved in divorce annually since 1972 when an estimated 1,021,000 were reported (figure 2). The number reached a record high of 1,181,000 in 1979 and has fluctuated since then. The average number of children per decree was 0.92 in 1985, the same as in 1984. It had generally fallen from 1.36 in 1964 to 0.92 in 1984 and 1985. This decline occurred in part because average family size in the United States was shrinking. The rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age had more than doubled between 1964 and 1981, rising from 8.7 to 18.7. It subsequently fell to 17.2 in 1984 and then increased slightly to 17.3 in 1985.

Not all divorcing couples have children. In fact, for almost half of all couples (47 percent in 1985) there were no children reported, for 26 percent there was one child, for 20 percent there were two children, and 8 percent had three children or more (table 4).

Age

Rates specific for age have been calculated since 1982 for a uniform group of 28 States. The rates are higher for younger

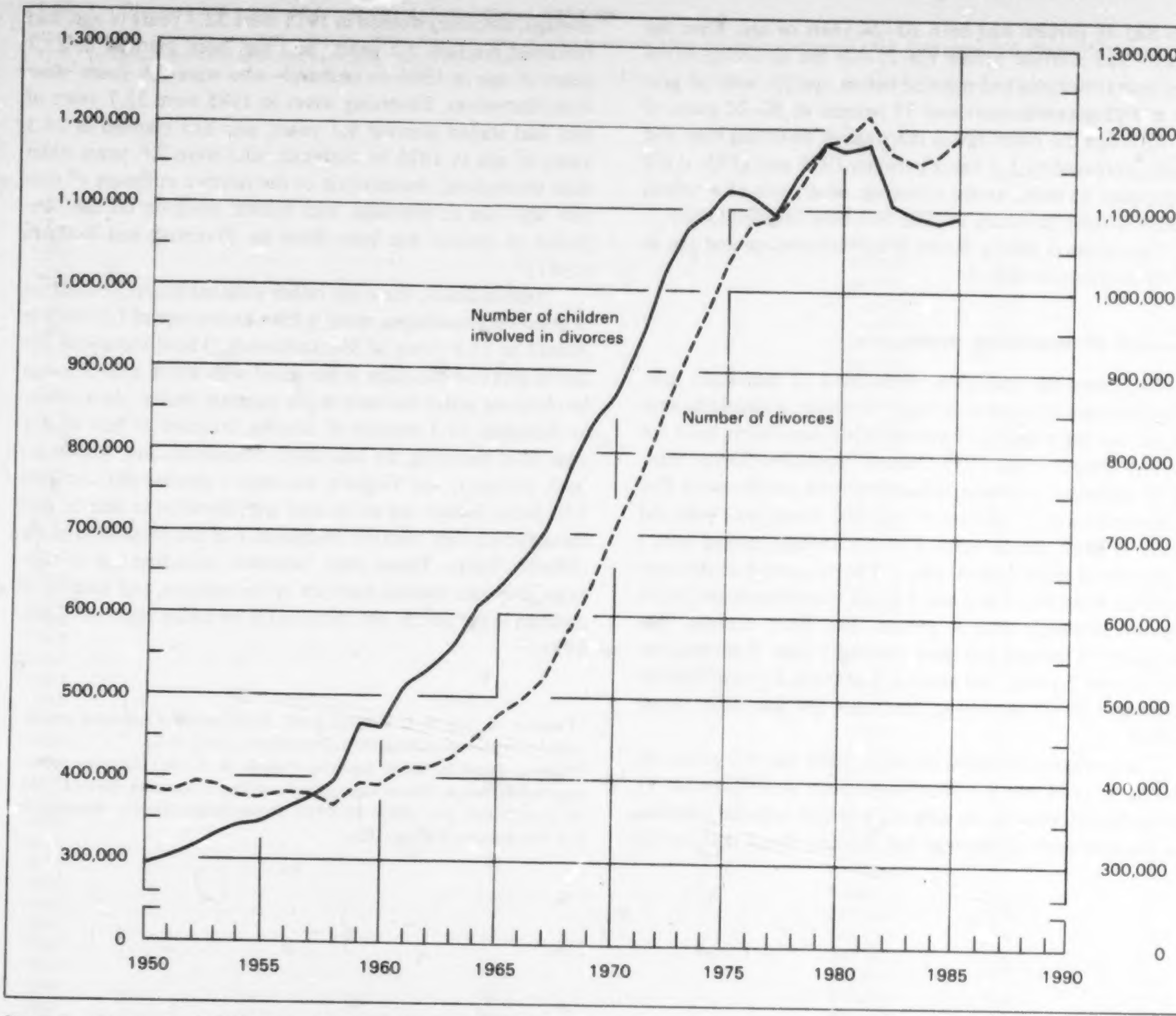

Figure 2. Divorces and children involved: United States, 1950–85

than older people. In 1985 divorce rates for wives were highest for teenagers (48.4 per 1,000 married women), more than twice the rate for wives aged 35–39 years (23.4), and almost 12 times the rate for wives aged 55–59 years (4.2). For men, rates were highest for husbands aged 20–24 years (49.9 per 1,000), more than twice as high as rates for married men aged 40–44 years (23.2), and 12 times as high as rates for married men aged 60–64 years (4.1).

Between 1982 and 1985 most age-specific rates for men and women in age groups 40 years and over rose, as did rates for men aged 20–24 years. There was no consistent trend in rates for other age groups during that time period. In contrast, there had been a very pronounced upward trend in age-specific rates between 1970 and 1980, when most rates rose substantially (table 5).

Age at marriage has been steadily rising in recent years, and the age distribution of divorcing men and women has echoed the trend. In 1975, 15 percent of divorcing men were age 20–24 years; by 1985 only 10 percent were in that age group. The proportion of divorcing men who were age 25–29 years was 25 percent in 1975 and had dropped to 21 percent by 1985. Concurrently, the proportions for ages 30–44 years were increasing, and the proportions for age groups 45 years and over showed no consistent trend. Wives tend to be a few years younger than their husbands, but the changes in the age distribution of divorcing women were similar to those for men. The mean and median ages of husbands and wives summarize these distributions and showed persistent increases for both men and women after 1978. The mean age of divorcing husbands was 32.0 years in 1978 and rose each year, reaching 34.4 years in 1985. The mean age of divorcing wives rose from 32.1 to 33.7 years between 1978 and 1985 (table 6).

The distribution of age at marriage of husbands divorcing in 1985 (table 7) shows that 14 percent had married as teenagers and 41 percent had been 20–24 years of age. Thus the majority had married before age 25. Of the divorcing wives more than two-thirds had married before age 25, with 33 percent marrying as teenagers and 37 percent at 20–24 years of age. Although the mean age at marriage of divorcing men and women increased by 1.1 years between 1975 and 1985, it did not increase as much as the mean age at divorce (1.4 years) because couples divorcing in 1985 had been married longer.

The variation among States in age at marriage and age at divorce is shown in table 8.

Duration of dissolving marriages

The following discussion of duration of marriages concerns marriages that end in divorce. However, it should be kept in mind that the majority of ever-married Americans have not divorced. Data from the 1985 Current Population Survey show that 76 percent of ever-married women have not divorced. For the approximately 2 percent of married Americans who did divorce in 1985, the duration of their marriages ranged from a few months to more than 60 years. The proportion of divorces is greatest at durations of 2 and 3 years, then diminishes. In the divorce-registration area 4 percent had been married less than 1 year, 8 percent had been married 1 year, 9 percent had been married 2 years, and another 9 percent, 3 years. Smaller percentages of the dissolving marriages fell into each longer duration.

The average duration to decree in 1985 was 9.5 years, the same as in 1984 and 0.3 year longer than in 1975 (table 9). Putting this information on duration together with the information on mean ages at marriage and divorce shows that, on the average, divorcing women in 1975 were 32.3 years of age, had remained married 9.2 years, and had been married at 23.2 years of age in 1966 to husbands who were 2.6 years older than themselves. Divorcing wives in 1985 were 33.7 years of age, had stayed married 9.5 years, and had married at 24.3 years of age in 1976 to husbands who were 2.6 years older than themselves. An analysis of the relative influence of current age, age at marriage, and marital duration on the likelihood of divorce has been done by Thornton and Rodgers (1987).[1]

Among States, there are rather wide variations in duration of dissolving marriages, ranging from an average of 7.3 years in Alaska to 11.8 years in Massachusetts. These variations are due in part to differences in the speed with which a divorce can be obtained under the laws of the separate States. As a result, in Alabama 10.3 percent of couples divorced in less than 1 year after marrying. In Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, less than 1 percent did so (table 10). Other factors are associated with duration to decree, and these factors vary with the composition of the population of the different States. These other variables, including age at marriage, previous marital histories of the spouses, and number of children in the family, are discussed in an earlier report (NCHS, 1981).[2]

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[1] Thornton, A., and W. L. Rodgers. 1987. The influence of individual and historical time on marital dissolution, *Demography* 24(1): 1–22.

[2] National Center for Health Statistics, Plateris, A. A. 1981. Duration of marriage before divorce, United States. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 21, No. 38. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1916. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Symbols

---	Data not available
...	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

Table 1. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, 1940–85

[Data refer only to events occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii beginning 1960. Rates per 1,000 population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Divorces and annulments	*Rate per 1,000—* Total population	*Rate per 1,000—* Married women 15 years and over
1985	1,190,000	5.0	21.7
1984	1,169,000	5.0	21.5
1983	1,158,000	4.9	21.3
1982	1,170,000	5.0	21.7
1981	1,213,000	5.3	22.6
1980	1,189,000	5.2	22.6
1979	1,181,000	5.3	22.8
1978	1,130,000	5.1	21.9
1977	1,091,000	5.0	21.1
1976	1,083,000	5.0	21.1
1975	1,036,000	4.8	20.3
1974	977,000	4.6	19.3
1973	915,000	4.3	18.2
1972	845,000	4.0	17.0
1971	773,000	3.7	15.8
1970	708,000	3.5	14.9
1969	639,000	3.2	13.4
1968	584,000	2.9	12.5
1967	523,000	2.6	11.2
1966	499,000	2.5	10.9
1065	479,000	2.5	10.6
1964	450,000	2.4	10.0
1963	428,000	2.3	9.6
1962	413,000	2.2	9.4
1961	414,000	2.3	9.6
1960	393,000	2.2	9.2
1959	395,000	2.2	9.3
1958	368,000	2.1	8.9
1957	381,000	2.2	9.2
1956	382,000	2.3	9.4
1955	377,000	2.3	9.3
1954	379,000	2.4	9.5
1953	390,000	2.5	9.9
1952	392,000	2.5	10.1
1951	381,000	2.5	9.9
1950	385,000	2.6	10.3
1949	397,000	2.7	10.6
1948	408,000	2.8	11.2
1947	483,000	3.4	13.6
1946	610,000	4.3	17.9
1945	485,000	3.5	14.4
1944	400,000	2.9	12.0
1943	359,000	2.6	11.0
1942	321,000	2.4	10.1
1941	293,000	2.2	9.4
1940	264,000	2.0	8.8

Table 2. Divorces and divorce rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1975, 1984, and 1985

[Data are counts of decrees granted (including reported annulments and dissolutions of marriage), supplied by States except as noted. Figures for the divorce-registration States differ from those based on sample data shown in table 4. Rates per 1,000 population in each area estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1985	1984	1975	1985	1984	1975
United States[1]	1,190,000	1,169,000	1,036,000	5.0	5.0	4.8
Region:						
Northeast	187,000	179,000	153,000	3.8	3.6	3.1
Midwest	267,000	263,000	[1]261,000	4.5	4.4	[1]4.5
South[1]	458,000	447,000	374,000	5.6	5.5	5.4
West	278,000	280,000	248,000	5.8	6.0	6.4
Northeast:						
New England	49,853	45,620	43,182	3.9	3.6	3.5
Middle Atlantic	137,064	133,479	110,013	3.7	3.6	3.0
Midwest:						
East North Central[2]	192,555	189,253	186,205	4.6	4.5	*
West North Central	74,330	74,148	70,089	4.2	4.2	4.2
South:						
South Atlantic	210,454	205,944	174,778	5.2	5.2	5.1
East South Central	86,156	[2]85,072	74,423	5.7	[2]5.7	5.4
West South Central[2]	160,899	152,319	122,783	*	*	*
West:						
Mountain	89,880	86,009	70,721	7.0	6.9	7.2
Pacific	188,498	194,360	177,032	5.4	5.7	6.2
New England:						
Maine	6,086	5,809	5,543	5.2	5.0	5.2
New Hampshire	4,911	4,949	4,241	4.9	5.1	5.1
Vermont	2,355	2,334	1,921	4.4	4.4	4.0
Massachusetts	21,573	17,123	16,581	3.7	3.0	2.9
Rhode Island	3,699	3,642	2,658	3.8	3.8	2.8
Connecticut	11,229	11,763	12,238	3.5	3.7	4.0
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	67,616	64,634	55,612	3.8	3.6	3.1
New Jersey	29,295	28,470	19,446	3.9	3.8	2.6
Pennsylvania	40,153	40,375	34,955	3.4	3.4	2.9
East North Central:						
Ohio	[2]53,016	[2]53,433	52,626	[2]4.9	[2]5.0	4.9
Indiana[3]	35,251	32,701	[2]28,755	6.4	5.9	*
Illinois	48,917	48,910	50,954	4.2	4.2	4.5
Michigan	38,775	37,584	40,782	4.3	4.1	4.5
Wisconsin	16,596	16,625	13,088	3.5	3.5	2.9
West North Central:						
Minnesota	14,795	14,758	13,188	3.5	3.5	3.4
Iowa	10,526	10,509	10,304	3.7	3.6	3.6
Missouri	24,990	24,826	24,527	5.0	5.0	5.1
North Dakota	2,295	2,249	1,713	3.4	3.3	2.7
South Dakota	2,566	2,498	2,228	3.6	3.5	3.3
Nebraska	6,364	6,403	5,570	4.0	4.0	3.6
Kansas	12,794	12,905	12,559	5.2	5.3	5.5
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	2,991	2,907	2,761	4.8	4.7	4.7
Maryland	16,187	16,134	15,398	3.7	3.7	3.7
District of Columbia	2,659	3,057	3,789	4.3	4.9	5.3
Virginia	24,131	24,705	19,491	4.2	4.4	3.9
West Virginia	9,851	9,629	8,632	5.1	4.9	4.7
North Carolina	30,212	29,601	22,107	4.8	4.8	4.0
South Carolina	13,455	13,674	9,671	4.0	4.1	3.3
Georgia	33,423	30,905	29,483	5.6	5.3	5.8
Florida	77,545	75,332	63,446	6.8	6.9	7.4
East South Central:						
Kentucky	18,255	[2]17,110	14,508	4.9	[2]4.6	4.2
Tennessee	29,860	29,638	24,611	6.3	6.3	5.8
Alabama	25,012	25,413	23,001	6.2	6.4	6.2
Mississippi	[2]13,029	[2]12,911	12,303	[2]5.0	[2]5.0	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Divorces and divorce rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1975, 1984, and 1985—Con.

[Data are counts of decrees granted (including reported annulments and dissolutions of marriage), supplied by States except as noted. Figures for the divorce-registration States differ from those based on sample data shown in table 4. Rates per 1,000 population in each area estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1985	1984	1975	1985	1984	1975
West South Central:						
Arkansas[2]	16,528	15,337	16,737	7.0	6.5	7.8
Louisiana[2]	17,608	13,894	8,720	*	*	*
Oklahoma	26,369	24,130	20,641	8.0	7.3	7.4
Texas	100,394	98,958	76,685	6.1	6.2	6.1
Mountain:						
Montana	4,258	4,355	4,286	5.2	5.3	5.7
Idaho	6,207	6,210	5,203	6.2	6.2	6.3
Wyoming	3,807	3,705	2,835	7.5	7.3	7.5
Colorado	19,193	18,430	15,733	5.9	5.8	6.1
New Mexico	[4]13,172	[4]11,216	8,413	[4]9.1	[4]7.9	7.2
Arizona	21,157	20,009	17,577	6.8	6.6	7.7
Utah	8,768	8,262	6,132	5.3	5.0	5.0
Nevada	13,318	13,822	10,542	14.2	15.2	17.0
Pacific:						
Washington	26,346	27,138	25,848	6.0	6.2	7.1
Oregon	15,736	15,631	15,562	5.9	5.8	6.7
California	[5]137,524	[5]142,972	128,492	[5]5.2	[5]5.6	6.0
Alaska	4,005	3,850	2,865	7.7	7.7	7.7
Hawaii	4,887	4,769	4,265	4.6	4.6	4.8

[1] Figures include estimates; see Technical notes.
[2] Data are incomplete; see Technical notes.
[3] Some counties reported divorce petitions filed rather than decrees granted.
[4] Divorce petitions filed.
[5] Data include legal separations.

Table 3. Estimated number of children involved in divorces and annulments, average number of children per decree, and rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age: United States, 1950–85

[Data refer to children under 18 years of age and only to events occurring within the United States. Beginning in 1960, estimated from frequencies based on sample data; for 1950–59, estimated from total counts. For estimating method, see Technical notes. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Estimated number of children involved	Average number of children per decree	Rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age	Year	Estimated number of children involved	Average number of children per decree	Rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age
1985	1,091,000	0.92	17.3	1967	701,000	1.34	9.9
1984	1,081,000	0.92	17.2	1966	669,000	1.34	9.5
1983	1,091,000	0.94	17.4	1965	630,000	1.32	8.9
1982	1,108,000	0.94	17.6	1964	613,000	1.36	8.7
1981	1,180,000	0.97	18.7	1963	562,000	1.31	8.2
1980	1,174,000	0.98	17.3	1962	532,000	1.29	7.9
1979	1,181,000	1.00	18.4	1961	516,000	1.25	7.8
1978	1,147,000	1.01	17.7	1960	463,000	1.18	7.2
1977	1,095,000	1.00	16.7	1959	468,000	1.18	7.5
1976	1,117,000	1.03	16.9	1958	398,000	1.08	6.5
1975	1,123,000	1.08	16.7	1957	379,000	0.99	6.4
1974	1,099,000	1.12	16.2	1956	361,000	0.95	6.3
1973	1,079,000	1.17	15.7	1955	347,000	0.92	6.3
1972	1,021,000	1.20	14.7	1954	341,000	0.90	6.4
1971	946,000	1.22	13.6	1953	330,000	0.85	6.4
1970	870,000	1.22	12.5	1952	318,000	0.81	6.2
1969	840,000	1.21	11.9	1951	304,000	0.80	6.1
1968	784,000	1.34	11.1	1950	299,000	0.78	6.3

Table 4. Number of divorces and annulments and percent distribution by number of children under 18 years of age involved: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1985

[Based on sample data]

Area	All divorces and annulments	Number of children under 18 years of age involved						
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5 or more
	Number	Percent distribution						
Divorce-registration area	577,713	100.0	46.6	25.7	19.6	6.3	1.4	0.4
Alabama	25,120	100.0	48.8	25.7	18.6	5.5	1.2	0.3
Alaska	4,009	100.0	48.9	24.2	18.9	5.8	1.7	0.6
Connecticut	11,408	100.0	47.6	25.3	20.0	5.7	1.1	0.3
Delaware	2,991	100.0	45.4	27.3	20.5	5.6	0.8	0.4
Georgia	33,430	100.0	51.1	24.8	16.8	6.0	1.1	0.3
Hawaii	4,879	100.0	44.6	26.0	19.3	7.5	1.9	0.7
Idaho[1]	6,214	100.0	45.8	23.1	20.5	7.4	2.1	1.2
Illinois	48,879	100.0	46.8	24.8	19.5	6.5	1.6	0.7
Iowa	10,524	100.0	39.5	25.1	25.0	8.2	1.7	0.5
Kansas	12,830	100.0	45.1	24.8	20.8	6.9	1.9	0.5
Kentucky	18,325	100.0	47.6	27.5	17.9	5.2	1.4	0.4
Maryland	16,150	100.0	49.6	28.7	17.3	3.6	0.5	0.3
Massachusetts	21,700	100.0	43.6	25.0	21.8	7.6	1.7	0.4
Michigan	38,870	100.0	43.3	25.1	21.4	8.0	1.6	0.6
Missouri	24,990	100.0	47.0	26.5	19.2	5.7	1.3	0.4
Montana	4,276	100.0	43.8	24.6	22.4	6.8	1.8	0.7
Nebraska	6,364	100.0	38.1	24.5	24.7	9.5	2.4	0.8
New Hampshire	4,911	100.0	41.3	26.3	23.4	7.0	1.4	0.6
New York	67,616	100.0	52.9	22.6	17.3	5.4	1.4	0.4
Ohio	53,000	100.0	43.3	27.1	20.7	7.2	1.4	0.2
Oregon	15,720	100.0	44.0	27.0	21.9	5.6	1.5	0.0
Pennsylvania	40,180	100.0	44.8	26.8	20.1	6.5	1.5	0.3
Rhode Island	3,698	100.0	41.3	28.4	21.3	6.7	1.5	0.6
South Carolina	13,456	100.0	47.2	27.7	18.6	5.1	1.1	0.3
South Dakota	2,565	100.0	39.5	26.1	23.7	7.6	2.5	0.6
Tennessee	29,960	100.0	51.4	26.5	16.8	4.6	0.6	0.1
Utah	8,754	100.0	38.8	24.6	20.6	9.0	4.1	2.9
Vermont	2,355	100.0	39.3	26.2	24.9	7.1	2.0	0.5
Virginia	24,131	100.0	49.9	27.8	16.9	4.4	0.8	0.2
Wisconsin	16,600	100.0	38.2	26.7	25.1	7.4	2.0	0.6
Wyoming	3,808	100.0	43.2	25.1	22.0	7.3	1.6	0.8

[1] This State reports number of children affected by decree.

Table 5. Divorces by age of men and women at time of decree, 1985, and divorce rates by age of men and women at time of decree, 1970, 1980, and 1982–85: Divorce-registration area

[Based on sample data. Prior to calculation of rates, figures for age not stated were distributed. Rates exclude data for Michigan, Ohio, and South Dakota. Rates per 1,000 married population in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Age at time of decree	Number	Rate					
	1985	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*	*1982*	*1980*	*1970*
Men							
All ages	577,713	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.8	14.2
15–19 years[1]	2,453	40.0	42.9	43.3	34.9	29.3	15.1
20–24 years	53,277	49.9	48.2	45.2	47.0	46.9	33.6
25–29 years	109,083	38.4	37.6	40.0	40.3	41.4	30.0
30–34 years	106,740	30.4	31.7	32.4	32.4	33.8	22.3
35–39 years	89,132	26.3	27.1	27.3	27.0	26.8	17.9
40–44 years	62,141	23.2	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.0	13.8
45–49 years	38,550	16.7	16.1	15.9	15.3	14.5	10.7
50–54 years	24,684	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.5	7.6
55–59 years	15,498	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1
60–64 years	8,375	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4
65 years and over	8,633	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Not stated	59,147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women							
All ages	577,713	19.2	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.5	14.0
15–19 years[1]	10,725	48.4	45.5	48.1	45.6	42.4	26.9
20–24 years	86,629	46.8	44.4	43.3	44.5	47.2	33.3
25–29 years	118,824	35.6	35.0	35.7	35.9	37.8	25.7
30–34 years	102,285	28.6	28.1	27.7	28.5	29.2	18.9
35–39 years	79,988	23.4	23.5	23.9	22.9	23.3	14.8
40–44 years	52,418	19.6	18.5	18.2	17.7	16.7	11.9
45–49 years	28,806	12.6	11.8	12.1	11.8	10.8	8.5
50–54 years	15,865	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.6	5.6
55–59 years	9,306	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5
60–64 years	5,412	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3
65 years and over	4,833	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Not stated	62,622	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Includes divorces of persons under 15 years of age.

Table 6. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by age of husband and wife at time of decree, and median and mean ages: Divorce-registration area, 1975–85

[Based on sample data]

Age of husband and wife at time of decree	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*	*1982*	*1981*	*1980*	*1979*	*1978*	*1977*	*1976*	*1975*
Husband											
					Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
20–24 years	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.7	15.1	15.2
25–29 years	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.0	22.8	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.0	24.8	25.1
30–34 years	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.8	18.6	18.6
35–39 years	17.2	17.1	16.6	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5
40–44 years	12.0	11.8	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3
45–49 years	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.3
50–54 years	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1
55–59 years	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
60–64 years	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
65 years and over	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
					Age in years[1]						
Median age	34.4	34.3	34.0	33.6	33.1	32.7	32.5	32.0	32.4	32.3	32.2
Mean age	36.4	36.2	36.1	35.7	35.4	35.1	35.0	34.8	35.1	35.1	35.0
Wife											
					Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4
20–24 years	16.8	17.3	17.4	18.6	19.5	20.8	21.2	22.7	22.3	22.4	22.5
25–29 years	23.1	23.1	23.6	24.1	24.8	24.6	24.8	24.6	24.5	25.1	25.2
30–34 years	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.9	16.7	16.3
35–39 years	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.9
40–44 years	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.6
45–49 years	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.7
50–54 years	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
55–59 years	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
60–64 years	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
65 years and over	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
					Age in years[1]						
Median age	31.9	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	29.7	29.9	29.7	29.5
Mean age	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.1	32.7	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.4	32.3	32.3

[1] Medians and means computed on data by single years of age.

Table 7. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by age of husband and wife at time of marriage, and median and mean ages: Divorce-registration area, 1975–85

[Based on sample data]

Age of husband and wife at time of marriage	*1985*	*1984*	*1983*	*1982*	*1981*	*1980*	*1979*	*1978*	*1977*	*1976*	*1975*
Husband					Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	14.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	17.0	18.0	18.4	19.3	18.6	18.9	19.1
20–24 years	41.4	41.9	42.5	43.0	44.0	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.5	44.4	44.8
25–29 years	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.1
30–34 years	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.3
35–39 years	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
40–44 years	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7
45 years and over	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.8
					Age in years[1]						
Median age	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.0
Mean age	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.8
Wife					Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	32.6	34.0	35.1	36.6	38.3	39.9	41.0	42.8	42.2	42.5	43.3
20–24 years	36.7	36.4	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.5	35.1	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.7
25–29 years	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	9.9
30–34 years	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.8
35–39 years	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0
40–44 years	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
45 years and over	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1
					Age in years[1]						
Median age	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.6
Mean age	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.2

[1] Medians and means computed on data by single years of age.

Table 8. Mean ages of divorced husband and wife at time of marriage and at time of decree: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1985

[Based on sample data]

Area	Mean age of husband		Mean age of wife	
	At decree	*At marriage*	*At decree*	*At marriage*
Divorce-registration area	36.4	26.9	33.7	24.3
Alabama	35.2	27.4	32.3	24.5
Alaska	35.0	27.7	32.1	24.9
Connecticut	37.8	27.1	35.1	24.4
Delaware	36.4	26.6	33.9	24.1
Georgia	35.3	27.3	32.6	24.6
Hawaii	36.2	27.5	33.6	24.9
Idaho	35.9	28.5	32.9	25.5
Illinois	36.2	27.0	33.6	24.4
Iowa	35.8	26.2	33.3	23.7
Kansas	34.7	27.0	32.2	24.4
Kentucky	35.3	26.8	32.5	24.0
Maryland	37.3	26.4	34.5	23.7
Massachusetts	37.7	26.1	35.3	23.8
Michigan	36.1	26.3	33.6	23.9
Missouri	35.9	27.3	33.2	24.5
Montana	36.8	28.3	33.7	25.2
Nebraska	35.7	26.2	33.2	23.8
New Hampshire	35.9	26.4	33.2	23.7
New York	37.7	27.5	35.2	25.0
Ohio	35.7	26.9	33.3	24.7
Oregon	37.5	28.5	34.9	25.8
Pennsylvania	37.3	25.9	34.6	23.3
Rhode Island	37.2	26.6	34.4	24.0
South Carolina	35.7	25.7	33.2	23.3
South Dakota	35.9	26.1	33.2	23.3
Tennessee	35.3	27.1	32.5	24.4
Utah	34.7	26.9	32.3	24.4
Vermont	37.1	26.6	34.5	24.0
Virginia	36.7	26.1	34.1	23.6
Wisconsin	36.5	26.1	33.9	23.6
Wyoming	34.7	27.3	31.8	24.5

Table 9. Mean and median duration of marriage to decree: Divorce-registration area, 1970–85

[Based on sample data]

Year	Mean	Median	Year	Mean	Median
1985	9.5	6.8	1977	9.2	6.6
1984	9.5	6.9	1976	9.2	6.5
1983	9.6	7.0	1975	9.2	6.5
1982	9.4	7.0	1974	9.3	6.5
1981	9.3	7.0	1973	9.4	6.6
1980	9.2	6.8	1972	9.5	6.7
1979	9.3	6.8	1971	9.5	6.7
1978	9.1	6.6	1970	9.5	6.7

Table 10. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by duration of marriage to decree, and median and mean duration of marriage to decree: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1985

[Based on sample data]

Area	Total	Less than 1 year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20 years or more	Median	Mean
	Percent distribution							Years[1]	
Divorce-registration area	100.0	4.0	33.9	26.2	14.8	9.3	11.8	6.8	9.5
Alabama	100.0	10.3	38.8	23.1	12.3	6.2	9.3	5.1	7.9
Alaska	100.0	5.9	43.9	26.3	11.7	6.0	6.3	5.0	7.3
Connecticut	100.0	1.4	31.7	25.0	15.4	10.6	15.8	7.9	10.7
Delaware	100.0	2.1	32.5	27.9	15.8	9.6	12.0	7.2	9.8
Georgia	100.0	8.4	39.3	23.2	12.4	7.9	8.9	5.3	8.1
Hawaii	100.0	3.3	37.5	27.6	14.2	7.8	9.6	6.2	8.8
Idaho	100.0	7.2	39.5	25.9	12.0	7.2	8.1	5.4	7.9
Illinois	100.0	4.4	35.3	25.8	14.4	8.8	11.3	6.6	9.2
Iowa	100.0	2.8	33.5	28.3	14.7	9.1	11.7	6.9	9.6
Kansas	100.0	6.6	42.0	24.8	12.3	5.7	8.6	5.2	7.8
Kentucky	100.0	7.5	36.3	24.3	13.2	9.0	9.7	5.9	8.6
Maryland	100.0	0.4	24.0	30.2	18.8	11.5	15.1	8.9	11.3
Massachusetts	100.0	0.3	23.9	28.2	18.6	12.5	16.6	9.4	11.8
Michigan	100.0	2.5	31.6	27.4	15.3	11.1	12.1	7.4	10.0
Missouri	100.0	5.3	37.8	25.8	13.3	8.1	9.9	5.9	8.7
Montana	100.0	5.3	38.2	25.2	13.9	7.7	9.8	6.0	8.6
Nebraska	100.0	2.8	35.9	25.6	14.8	9.2	11.7	6.7	9.5
New Hampshire	100.0	1.9	32.5	26.9	16.1	10.2	12.5	7.4	10.0
New York	100.0	2.4	32.7	25.0	16.0	10.2	13.8	7.5	10.3
Ohio	100.0	4.4	37.1	26.9	13.2	8.5	9.9	6.2	8.8
Oregon	100.0	3.3	36.0	26.2	15.4	8.9	10.1	6.6	9.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	1.2	25.2	28.0	17.4	11.9	16.1	8.9	11.4
Rhode Island	100.0	0.9	29.0	29.1	17.2	10.5	13.3	8.0	10.6
South Carolina	100.0	2.1	32.6	27.4	15.8	9.9	12.4	7.3	10.0
South Dakota	100.0	4.4	36.4	24.6	14.1	8.5	12.1	6.4	9.4
Tennessee	100.0	8.4	38.3	24.9	12.1	7.2	9.1	5.5	8.1
Utah	100.0	6.5	40.9	25.2	12.7	7.3	7.5	5.3	7.8
Vermont	100.0	0.7	29.7	27.6	18.1	10.9	13.0	8.1	10.7
Virginia	100.0	0.8	29.3	28.8	16.7	10.4	14.0	8.0	10.6
Wisconsin	100.0	1.4	30.0	28.1	16.3	9.9	14.4	8.0	10.4
Wyoming	100.0	6.5	42.2	26.6	12.3	6.1	6.2	5.2	7.4

[1] Medians and means computed on data by single years of duration.

Technical notes

Definitions

Divorces include absolute divorces, annulments, and dissolutions of marriage. Data are tabulated by State where decree was granted, not by State of residence. For the petitioner, however, State of residence is defined as State where decree was granted, regardless of usual residence. Date of divorce is defined as the date the decree was granted.

Sources of data

Nationwide counts

Data in tables 1 and 2 come from the number of divorce decrees reported annually by States and counties to the National Center for Health Statistics.

When divorces are not reported for counties, the following criteria are applied for the data shown in table 2:

1. The State totals are published as reported even when there are nonreporting counties.
2. If the population of nonreporting areas in the latest available census is less than 1 percent of the State population, the State total does not have a footnote to indicate that the data are incomplete.
3. If the population of nonreporting areas is 1.0–9.9 percent of the State population, data for the State and division have the footnote "Data are incomplete." Rates are computed and no estimates are made for the missing data.
4. If the population of nonreporting areas is 10 percent or more of the State population, the State and division totals have the footnote "Data are incomplete," and the divorce rate is not computed. Estimates are made for inclusion in the totals for the region and the United States and rates are computed. Figures for the region and United States have the footnote "Figures include estimates."

Sample data

Information about the characteristics of divorcing couples is available only from States that participate in the divorce-registration area (DRA). Data in tables 3–10 come from a probability sample of divorce records from the 31 States that participated in the DRA in 1985. In 1975–77, 29 States participated in the DRA; in 1978, 28 States participated; in 1979–80, 30 States participated; and in 1981–85, 31 States participated. About 48 percent of the divorces in the United States took place in DRA States in 1985.

Divorce sample

The probability sample of divorce records for 1985 was selected by using five different sampling rates. For each State in the DRA, either 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 percent of the divorce records were included. Sampling rates were selected so that the expected sample would contain at least 2,500 records for each State. This criterion required 100 percent sampling for Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Wyoming. One hundred percent of the divorce records were included for eight additional States—Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. These States supplied State-coded data tapes of 100 percent of their divorce records through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

The table on this page shows sampling errors for estimates that constitute 1, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, and 99 percent of the annual divorce totals. These sampling errors are shown for the DRA for 1975, 1984, and 1985, and for each DRA State for 1985.

Sampling error of estimated percent: Divorce-registration area, 1975, 1984, and 1985, and each registration State, 1985

[Figures for Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming have no sampling errors in 1985 because all records were tabulated]

	Sampling error of estimated percent			
Area and year	*1 or 99*	*10 or 90*	*25 or 75*	*50*
Divorce-registration area				
1985 (31 States)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1984 (31 States)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1975 (29 States)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Registration States, 1985				
Alabama	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
Alaska	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Delaware	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Hawaii	...	...	...	...
Idaho	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Illinois	...	...	...	...
Iowa	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Kansas	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Maryland	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Massachusetts	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Michigan	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Missouri	...	...	...	...
Montana	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...
Ohio	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
Oregon	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9
Utah	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Vermont	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Wyoming	...	...	...	...

Estimates of children involved in divorce

To make the national estimates of children involved in divorce, shown in table 3, it was assumed that the average number of children per decree for the United States was the same as the average in the DRA States. This average was multiplied by the national divorce total to estimate the national number of children involved in divorce. For 1950–59, the average number of children per decree was calculated using data from all reporting States; for 1960, from a nationwide sample; for 1961–69, from 16 States; and, thereafter, from all DRA States.

Computation of rates, percent distributions, medians, and means

Divorce rates for 1985 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1985.[3,4] Percent distributions, means, and medians exclude cases for which the pertinent information (number of children, duration of marriage, or age) is not stated. Mean and median age at marriage and mean and median age at decree were computed using ungrouped data.

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1986. Press release CB87-02 (Dec. 31.) To be published in *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25.

[4] Unpublished estimates by marital status prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census consistent with "Estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race, 1980 to 1985." *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 985. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1986.

This report represents summary tabulations from the final divorce statistics for 1985. More detailed tabulations for 1985 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume III—Marriage and Divorce.* Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Suggested citation

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nchs MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics Vol. 36, No. 5, Supplement • August 28, 1987

Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1985

Highlights

In 1985 a total of 2,086,440 deaths were registered in the United States, 47,071 more than in 1984 and the largest annual final number ever recorded. Contributing to the increased number of deaths were population growth and the "aging" of the U.S. population, that is, the increasing proportion of older persons. The death rate for 1985 was 873.9 deaths per 100,000 population, slightly higher than the rate of 862.3 in 1984. As in the previous two years, 1985 was a year with elevated influenza morbidity and mortality; the death rate for Pneumonia and influenza was 28.3 deaths per 100,000 population compared with a rate of 24.9 in 1984 and 21.1 in 1982. Nearly half of the increase in the death rate between 1984 and 1985 is attributable to increases in the death rates for Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Pneumonia and influenza. Provisional data for 1986 indicate a slightly lower death rate (870.8) than in 1985 for all causes of death combined.

The age-adjusted death rate, which eliminates the effects of the aging of the population, was 546.1 per 100,000 population, essentially the same as the rate of 545.9 in 1984. Age-adjusted death rates for white males and females were the same in 1984 and 1985, but rates for black males and females increased by about 1 percent. In 1985 life expectancy at birth was 74.7 years, the same as the record high in 1984. For the white population, life expectancy of 75.3 years was also unchanged from 1984. In contrast, for the black population, life expectancy decreased, the first such decrease since 1980. Although the difference in life expectancy for males and females has narrowed, women are still expected to outlive men by an average of 7.0 years. Between the white and black populations the difference in life expectancy has been narrowing over the past 25 years; however, the difference in 1985 (5.8 years higher for the white population) was slightly greater than in 1983 and in 1984 (5.6 for both years).

As in previous years, almost three out of four deaths in the United States were caused by Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); and Accidents and adverse effects—the first four leading causes of death. Although the age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, increased slightly between 1984 and 1985, rates for the other three leading causes declined. The age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents—a component of Accidents and adverse effects—also decreased between 1984 and 1985, a reversal from the 1983–84 increase, but consistent with the downward trend between 1979 and 1983. Mortality from Septicemia, the 14th leading cause of death, continued to increase more rapidly than any of the other 15 leading causes.

Males experienced higher mortality than females for each of the 15 leading causes of death. The greatest sex differential was for Suicide, where the age-adjusted rate for males was 3.8 times that for females. The smallest sex differential was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1. The black population had higher rates than the white population for most of the leading causes of death. The largest race differential continued to be for Homicide and legal intervention, where the age-adjusted rate for the black population was 5.4 times that of the white population. The two leading causes that had lower rates for the black population were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

The infant mortality rate (10.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was at a record low in 1985. However, for the total population, as well as for the white and black population groups considered separately, the differences between the rates for 1985 and 1984 were not statistically significant. For both the white and the black populations, the downward trend in infant mortality has slowed in recent years. Neonatal mortality rates for both groups were essentially the same in 1984 and 1985; postneonatal mortality rates for the white population were about the same in 1985 as in 1984, a continuation of the pattern that has prevailed for three successive years. In contrast, for the black population, postneonatal mortality rates declined between 1984 and 1985, continuing the decline observed between 1983 and 1984.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Public Health Service

Deaths and death rates

Death rates shown in this report are based on population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Because the population bases used for 1984 and 1985 incorporate new estimates of net migration and net undocumented immigration, the 1984 and 1985 death rates are not strictly comparable with those for previous years. Although trends in death rates for the total population are not substantially affected, caution should be used in analyzing differences in death rates between 1984 and 1985 and previous years for certain age-race-sex subgroups. For further discussion see the Technical notes.

In 1985 a total of 2,086,440 deaths occurred in the United States, 47,071 more than in 1984 and the largest final number ever recorded. Contributing to the increased number of deaths were the continued increase in the size of the population as well as the increasing proportion of older persons in the population. The death rate for 1985, 873.9 per 100,000 population, was 1 percent higher than the rate in 1984 (862.3). The death rates for 1983, 1984, and 1985, years associated with mortality from influenza outbreaks, were higher than the rate for 1982 when influenza mortality was not elevated (Centers for Disease Control, 1983, 1984, 1985). The 1985 rate of 28.3 deaths per 100,000 population for Pneumonia and influenza compares with a rate of 21.1 in 1982. Nearly half the increase between 1984 and 1985 in the death rate from all causes combined was due to increases for two leading causes of death, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Pneumonia and influenza. The provisional death rate for 1986 is 870.8, again above the rate for 1982 because of mortality associated with influenza outbreaks (Centers for Disease Control, 1986).

The age-adjusted death rate of 546.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 1985 was essentially the same as the record low rate in 1984 (545.9) (figure 1). Age-adjusted death rates show what the level of mortality would be if there were no changes in the age composition of the population from year to year. Thus, they are better indicators than unadjusted death rates in showing changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. They are also better indicators of risk when comparisons of mortality are being made for sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions.

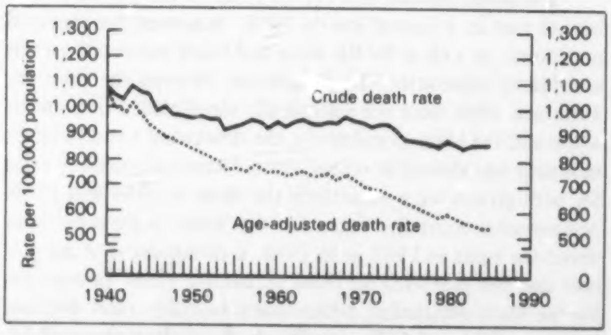


Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1940–85

Death rates by age, sex, and race

For both sexes combined, death rates declined for most age groups between 1984 and 1985 (table A). They declined for each age group under 25 years, and for each 10-year age group between ages 45 and 74. The largest decline (2 percent) occurred for the age group under 1 year.

For males the increase in death rates between 1984 and 1985 for ages 35–44 years (3 percent) continued the increase begun between 1983 and 1984, a reversal of a long-standing downward trend (figure 2 and table A). The death rate also increased between 1984 and 1985 for males aged 25–34 years. For females in each age group under 25 years, and for age groups 35–44, 45–54, and 65–74 years, death rates declined between 1984 and 1985. This pattern is consistent with the general downward trend in age-specific rates for females observed since 1950. For the remaining age groups under 85 years, small increases occurred in death rates. For those aged 85 years and over, the death rate increased by 1 percent for males and 2 percent for females.

Between 1984 and 1985 age-adjusted death rates for black males and females increased by 1 percent, in contrast with the rates for white males and females, which were about the same in 1984 and 1985. In 1985 the age-adjusted death rate for males of all races was 1.8 times that for females, about the same ratio as in 1984. This ratio between male and female age-adjusted death rates was about the same for the white and black populations. As in the past two years, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population in 1985 was 1.5 times that for the white population.

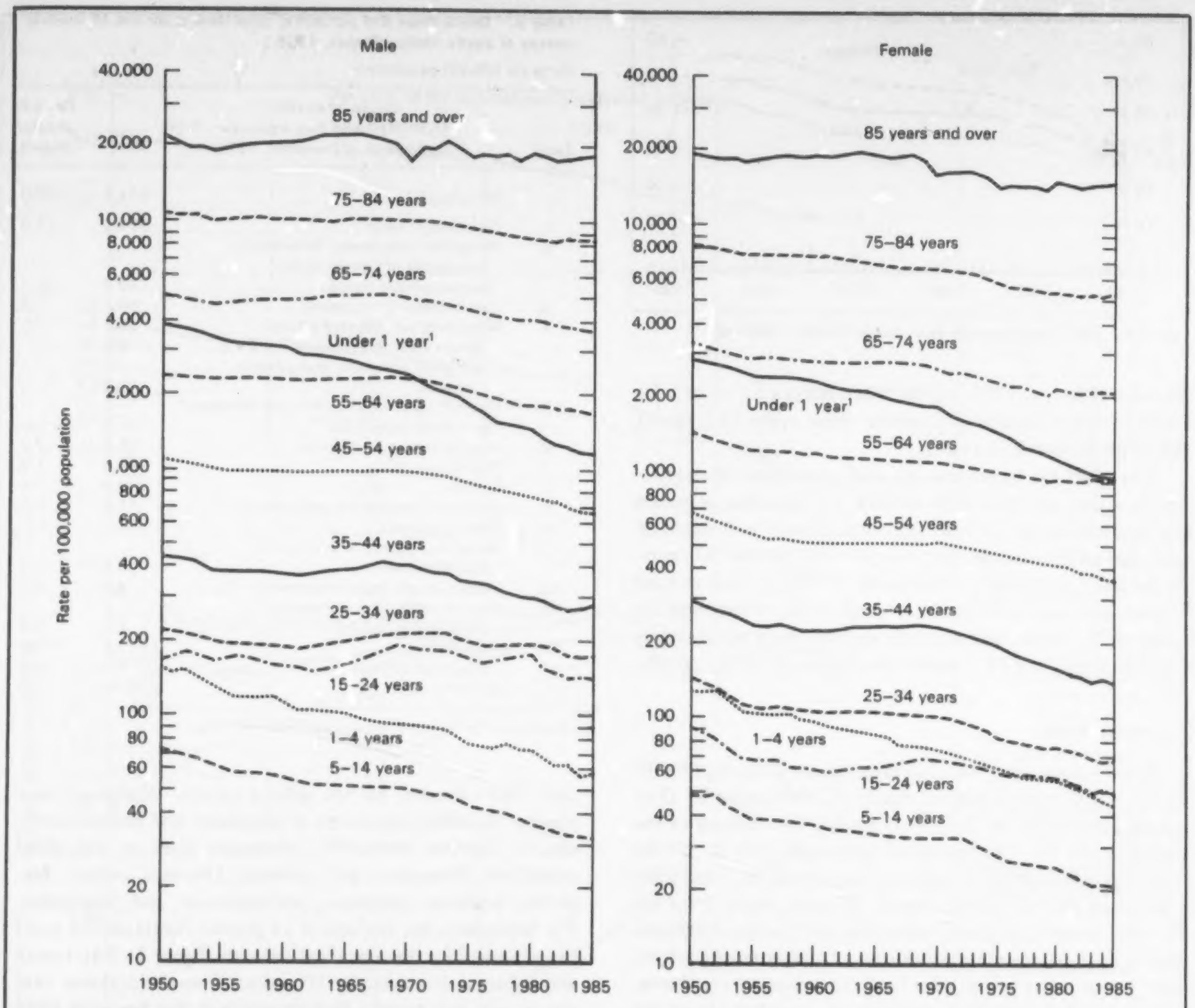
Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

In 1985 the average expectation of life at birth was 74.7 years, the same as in 1984 (figure 3). This was the first year since 1980, also a year with high mortality associated with in-

Table A. Percent change in death rates between 1984 and 1985 by age and sex: United States

Age	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
		Percent change	
All ages	+1.3	+1.0	+1.8
Under 1 year[1]	−1.6	−0.1	−3.6
1–4 years	−1.0	+1.9	−4.3
5–14 years	−1.5	−1.6	−1.4
15–24 years	−0.9	−0.4	−2.3
25–34 years	+1.9	+2.4	+0.6
35–44 years	+1.2	+3.0	−2.3
45–54 years	−0.9	−1.1	−0.6
55–64 years	−0.4	−0.7	+0.1
65–74 years	−0.3	−0.7	−0.1
75–84 years	+0.7	+0.7	+0.6
85 years and over	+1.7	+1.1	+2.1

[1] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births): see table E for 1985 infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.



[1] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see figure 5 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1950–85

fluenza outbreaks, that life expectancy in the United States did not rise.

The expectation of life at birth for 1985 represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if they were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1985. In 1985 life expectancy for females was 78.2 compared with 71.2 years for males, the same as for the previous year. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes, which had been widening from 1900 to 1972, has narrowed since 1979. The difference was 7.0 years in 1984 and 1985 compared with 7.4 years in 1980 and 1981, 7.7 and 7.8 years throughout the period 1972–79, 6.5 years in 1960, and 2.0 years in 1900.

Between 1984 and 1985 the white population experienced no change in life expectancy (75.3 years), but the black population experienced a slight decrease from 69.7 years in 1984 to 69.5 in 1985, the first such decrease since 1980. In 1970 life expectancy for the white population was 71.7 years, and that for the black population was 64.1 years. The difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to 5.6 years in 1983 and 1984, but increased slightly to 5.8 years in 1985.

Among the four race-sex groups, white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (78.7 years), followed by black females (73.5 years), white males (71.9 years), and black males (65.3). The largest gain in life expectancy

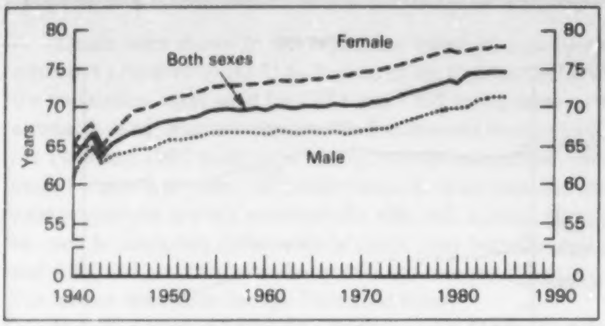


Figure 3. Life expectancy by sex: United States, 1940–85

between 1970 and 1985 was for black males (5.3 years), followed by black females (5.2 years), white males (3.9 years), and white females (3.1 years).

The 1985 life tables may be used to compare life expectancies at any age from birth onward. For example, a person who has reached age 65 years may look forward to living to an older age, on the average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 1985, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 28.3 more years for a total of 78.3 years, and a person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 16.7 more years for a total of 81.7 years.

Cause of death

Deaths assigned to the 15 leading causes accounted for 88 percent of the total number of deaths in 1985 (table B). (For ranking procedures see Technical notes.) The ranking of the leading causes for 1985 remained unchanged from the list for 1984. Age-adjusted death rates are shown in figure 4 and table C for 13 of the 15 leading causes. Because deaths from the other two causes (Congenital anomalies and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period) occur mainly among infants under 1 year, age-adjusted rates for these causes are not shown. Differentials and changes in mortality for these two causes are measured by the infant mortality rate per 100,000 live births.

For 7 of these 13 leading causes of death the age-adjusted death rates decreased between 1984 and 1985 (table C). These causes were Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, Accidents and adverse effects, Suicide, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, Atherosclerosis, and Homicide and legal intervention. The largest declines were for Atherosclerosis (5 percent) and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (4 percent). The decline for Atherosclerosis is consistent with the generally downward trend observed since 1950. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has exhibited a downward trend since 1979. Decreases for the other five leading causes were 3 percent or less. The age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents—a component of the broader category of Accidents and adverse effects—decreased by 2 percent, a reversal from the 1983–84 increase, but consistent with the downward trend observed between 1979 and 1983.

Table B. Death rates and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Rate	Percent of total deaths
...	All causes	873.9	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	323.0	37.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	193.3	22.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	64.1	7.3
4	Accidents and adverse effects	39.1	4.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents	19.2	...
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	19.9	...
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	31.3	3.6
6	Pneumonia and influenza	28.3	3.2
7	Diabetes mellitus	15.5	1.8
8	Suicide	12.3	1.4
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.2	1.3
10	Atherosclerosis	10.0	1.1
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	8.9	1.0
12	Homicide and legal intervention	8.3	1.0
13	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	8.1	0.9
14	Septicemia	7.2	0.8
15	Congenital anomalies	5.4	0.6
...	All other causes	107.8	12.3

[1] Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

Increases in the age-adjusted death rates between 1984 and 1985 occurred for six leading causes—Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia and influenza; Diabetes mellitus; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Septicemia. For Septicemia the increase of 11 percent continued the rapid rise observed for the past three decades (figure 4). Pneumonia and influenza increased by 10 percent from the previous year due in part to a major influenza outbreak that began in 1984 but peaked in the early part of 1985. Increased mortality from a number of causes of death has been observed during periods characterized by influenza outbreaks. For one such cause, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, the age-adjusted death rate increased 6 percent between 1984 and 1985, compared with 2 percent between 1983 and 1984. Increases for the remaining three leading causes were 4 percent or less. The increases between 1984 and 1985 for four of these six causes (all but Pneumonia and influenza and Diabetes mellitus) are consistent with a continuation of recent increasing trends for these causes of death. After declining sharply between 1981 and 1982, the age-adjusted death rate for Pneumonia and influenza has increased in recent years; this increase is in contrast to the general decline in mortality for this cause from 1968–78. For Diabetes mellitus the overall downward trend in the age-adjusted death rate between 1980 and 1985 has been interrupted by increases between 1982 and 1983 and between 1984 and 1985.

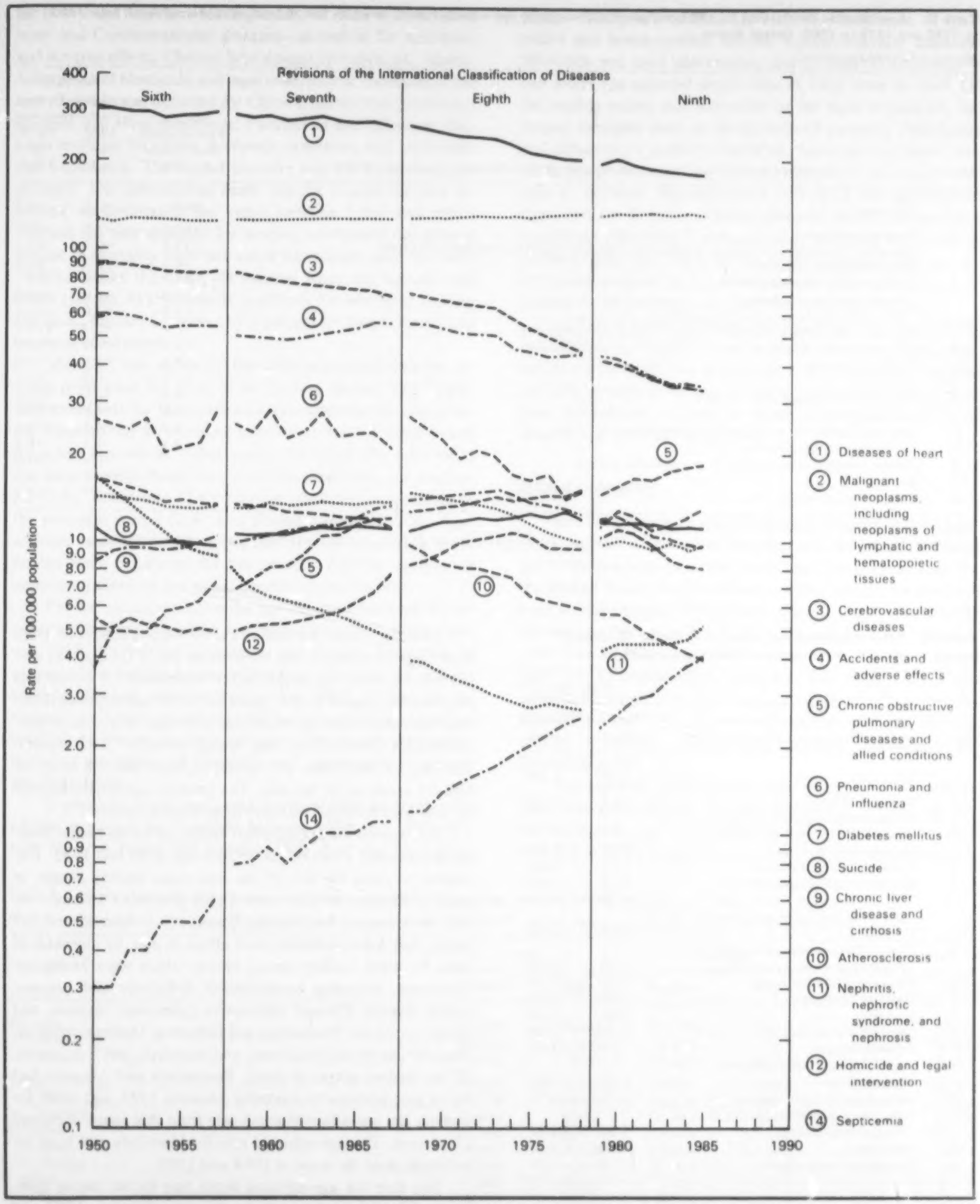


Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for 13 of the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1950–85

Table C. Age-adjusted death rates for 1985 and percent changes in age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death from 1984 to 1985 and 1979 to 1985: United States

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank[1]	*Cause of death* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Age-adjusted death rates for 1985*	*Percent change from— 1984 to 1985*	*Percent change from— 1979 to 1985*
...	All causes	546.1	+0.0	−5.4
1	Diseases of heart	180.5	−1.7	−9.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	133.6	+0.1	+2.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	32.3	−3.3	−22.4
4	Accidents and adverse effects	34.7	−0.9	−19.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents	18.8	−1.6	−19.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	16.0	+0.6	−18.4
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	18.7	+5.6	+28.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	13.4	+9.8	+19.6
7	Diabetes mellitus	9.6	+1.1	−2.0
8	Suicide	11.5	−0.9	−1.7
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9.6	−4.0	−20.0
10	Atherosclerosis	4.0	−4.8	−29.8
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.9	+4.3	+14.0
12	Homicide and legal intervention	8.3	−1.2	−18.6
13	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period[2]	...	−0.4	−24.0
14	Septicemia	4.1	+10.8	+78.3
15	Congenital anomalies[2]	...	−2.3	−10.8

[1] Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

[2] Inasmuch as deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, percent changes are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted death rates.

Table D. Ratio of age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death by sex and race: United States, 1985

Rank[1]	*Cause of death* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Ratio of— Male to female*	*Ratio of— Black to white*
...	All causes	1.75	1.49
1	Diseases of heart	1.94	1.34
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	1.47	1.32
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1.17	1.82
4	Accidents and adverse effects	2.78	1.22
...	Motor vehicle accidents	2.60	0.90
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	2.97	1.64
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	2.23	0.78
6	Pneumonia and influenza	1.80	1.44
7	Diabetes mellitus	1.05	2.29
8	Suicide	3.83	0.52
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2.22	1.80
10	Atherosclerosis	1.31	1.07
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1.52	2.85
12	Homicide and legal intervention	3.28	5.37
13	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period[2]	1.29	2.41
14	Septicemia	1.40	2.77
15	Congenital anomalies[2]	1.16	1.01

[1] Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

[2] Inasmuch as deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, ratios are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted death rates.

Mortality levels for each of the 15 leading causes of death were higher for males than for females (table D). As was true in previous years, the largest differentials were for violent and accidental causes of death. Specifically, the age-adjusted death rates for Suicide and for Homicide and legal intervention were 3.8 and 3.3 times, respectively, as high for males as for females. The rate for Accidents and adverse effects was 2.8 times as high for males as for females. The smallest sex difference was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

For women the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined remained about the same between 1984 and 1985. Decreases in rates for two of the first three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart and Cerebrovascular diseases—as well as decreases for Suicide, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and Atherosclerosis were offset, in part, by increases in rates for other leading causes among which were Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia and influenza; Diabetes mellitus; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Septicemia. Of the leading causes of death, Pneumonia and influenza had the largest increase in mortality between 1984 and 1985 for women; the age-adjusted death rate from this cause increased 11 percent. The age-adjusted rate for Homicide and legal intervention was the same in 1984 and 1985.

For men the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined also remained essentially the same between 1984 and 1985. As was true for females, decreases occurred in the rates for two of the first three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart and Cerebrovascular diseases—as well as for Accidents and adverse effects, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, Atherosclerosis, and Homicide and legal intervention. Increases in the age-adjusted rates occurred for Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia and influenza; Diabetes mellitus; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Septicemia. The largest increase was for Septicemia (11 percent). The age-adjusted death rate for Suicide for men remained approximately the same between 1984 and 1985; whereas the rate declined for women, continuing the general decline in mortality from this cause for women since the early 1970's. Unlike the 1983–84 interval when the age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents for men and women increased, the rate decreased by 3 percent for men but remained the same for women.

Mortality was higher for the black population than for the white population for most of the leading causes. The largest differential was for Homicide and legal intervention, where the age-adjusted rate for the black population was 5.4 times that of the white population. Other causes for which the differential was large include Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (2.9); Septicemia (2.8); Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (2.4); and Diabetes mellitus (2.3). Age-adjusted rates for the black population were lower than those for the white population for two causes—Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

For the white population the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined remained approximately the same in 1984 and 1985; this held for both males and females. Decreases in several of the leading causes—Diseases of heart and Cerebrovascular diseases among others—were offset, in part, by increases in Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia and influenza; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and Septicemia.

In contrast, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population increased by 1 percent between 1984 and 1985; this held for both males and females. Only 4 of the 15 leading causes—Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Homicide and legal intervention; and Congenital anomalies—had lower age-adjusted death rates in 1985 than in 1984. Of the leading causes that increased for the black population, the largest increases were for Septicemia (9 percent); Pneumonia and influenza (8 percent); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (7 percent); and Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6 percent). Between 1984 and 1985 the age-adjusted death rate for Diseases of heart increased slightly for the black population (less than 1 percent), after declining by 3 percent between 1983 and 1984; for the white population the rate for this cause declined by 2 percent between 1984 and 1985, continuing the downward trend observed since the 1950's.

AIDS—A count of deaths due specifically to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (as a result of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)) is not available from the 1985 national mortality statistics. However, related data have been derived from information reported on death certificates in 1985, as described in the Technical notes.

Infant mortality

In 1985 there were 40,030 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (table E). The infant mortality rate of 10.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest final rate ever recorded for the United States, and it compares with a rate for the previous year of 10.8. Among white infants, the rate was 9.3, essentially the same as the rate of 9.4 in 1984; the rate for black infants in 1985 was 18.2 compared with a rate of 18.4 in the previous year. For all infants and for infants of both major race groups considered separately, the change in infant mortality rates between 1984 and 1985 was not statistically significant (for discussion of random variation and statistical significance, see Technical notes).

The absolute difference in infant mortality rates between black and white infants has been narrowing; in 1960 the difference in rates was 21.4 infants per 1,000 live births compared with 8.9 in 1985 (figure 5). However, because the infant mor-

Table E. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1985

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race and sex	*Infant*		*Neonatal*		*Postneonatal*	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
All races	40,030	1,064.5	26,179	696.1	13,851	368.3
Male	22,958	1,190.8	14,948	775.3	8,010	415.5
Female	17,072	931.6	11,231	612.9	5,841	318.7
White	27,864	931.5	18,233	609.5	9,631	322.0
Male	16,218	1,055.4	10,536	685.6	5,682	369.8
Female	11,646	800.6	7,697	529.1	3,949	271.5
All other	12,166	1,581.7	7,946	1,033.0	4,220	548.6
Male	6,740	1,722.3	4,412	1,127.4	2,328	594.9
Female	5,426	1,436.0	3,534	935.3	1,892	500.7
Black	11,063	1,819.0	7,340	1,206.9	3,723	612.1
Male	6,127	1,985.6	4,075	1,320.6	2,052	665.0
Female	4,936	1,647.4	3,265	1,089.7	1,671	577.7

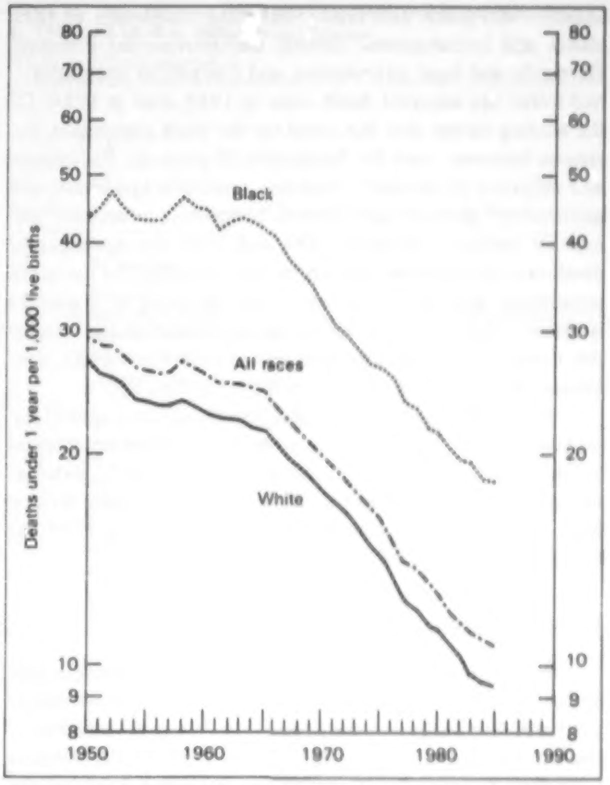


Figure 5. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1950–85

tality rate for both the white and the black populations has been decreasing by the same average annual percent (3.5) between 1960 and 1985, the black infant mortality rate in 1985 was 1.95 times the white rate, approximately the same ratio as in 1960 (1.93). The downward trend in infant mortality has slowed for both the white and the black populations—since the late 1970's, for white infants; and since 1981, for black infants.

Between 1984 and 1985, the neonatal mortality rate remained the same, 7.0 deaths to infants under 28 days per 1,000 live births. By race, the rate for the white population was 6.1 per 1,000 live births, and for the black population, 12.1. For both groups, differences in neonatal mortality rates between 1984 and 1985 were not statistically significant. Neonatal mortality rates have declined since 1960 for both races, but the rate for the white population has declined relatively faster than that for the black population—an average annual decrease of 4 percent per year for white infants compared with 3.3 percent for black infants.

The postneonatal mortality rate—deaths to infants 28 days–11 months per 1,000 live births—for 1985 was 3.7, 3 percent lower than in 1984 (3.8). For the white population, the postneonatal mortality rate in 1985 was 3.2 compared with 3.3 in the previous year, a change that was not statistically significant. For black infants, the rate for 1985 (6.1) declined from 6.5 in 1984 and 6.8 in 1983. In contrast to the trend for neonatal mortality, between 1960 and 1985 the postneonatal rate decreased relatively faster for the black population than for the white population—an average annual decline of 3.9 percent per year for black infants compared with an average decline of 2.3 percent for white infants.

Table F. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates by race: United States, 1985

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race	*Number*	*Rate*
All races	295	7.8
White	156	5.2
All other	139	18.1
Black	124	20.4

As was seen in the overall infant mortality rates, the downward trends in neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates have slowed recently for both the black and the white population.

The ranking of the leading causes of infant mortality for 1985 remained unchanged from the list based on data for 1984. Among the 10 leading causes of infant death, the first 4—Congenital anomalies, Sudden infant death syndrome, Respiratory distress syndrome, and Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight—accounted for just over half of all deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1985, and the next 6 causes accounted for only 15 percent of all infant deaths.

The difference between infant mortality rates for white and black infants varied by cause, although the risk was higher for black infants than for white infants for all the leading causes. However, for Congenital anomalies, the leading cause of infant death, the small difference between the rate for black infants (233.3 per 100,000 live births) and for white infants (230.6) was not statistically significant. Expressed in terms of the ratio of the infant mortality rate for black infants to that for white infants, the other leading causes may be ranked, beginning with the highest ratio, as follows: Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (3.5); Pneumonia and influenza (2.6); Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (2.2); Infections specific to the perinatal period (2.2); Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (2.2); Sudden infant death syndrome (1.8); Accidents and adverse effects (1.8); Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (1.7); and Respiratory distress syndrome (1.7).

Maternal mortality

In 1985, 295 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (table F). As in previous years, the number does not include all deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only those deaths assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (ICD–9 Nos. 630–676). The maternal mortality rate for 1985 was 7.8 deaths per 100,000 live births, the same as the rate for 1984. The differences in the maternal mortality rates for white and black women between 1984 and 1985 were not statistically significant. In 1985 black women were 3.9 times as likely as white women to die of causes associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

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Symbols

---	Data not available
...	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–85

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning 1970 excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States]

Year	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
							Number					
1985	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	267,386	147,303	120,083	244,207	133,610	110,597
1984	2,039,369	1,076,514	962,855	1,781,897	934,529	847,368	257,472	141,985	115,487	235,884	129,147	106,737
1983	2,019,201	1,071,923	947,278	1,765,582	931,779	833,803	253,619	140,144	113,475	233,124	127,911	105,213
1982	1,974,797	1,056,440	918,357	1,729,085	919,239	809,846	245,712	137,201	108,511	226,513	125,610	100,903
1981	1,977,981	1,063,772	914,209	1,731,233	925,490	805,743	246,748	138,282	108,466	228,560	127,296	101,264
1980	1,989,841	1,075,078	914,763	1,738,607	933,878	804,729	251,234	141,200	110,034	233,135	130,138	102,997
1979	1,913,841	1,044,959	868,882	1,676,145	910,137	766,008	237,696	135,822	102,874	220,818	124,433	96,385
1978	1,927,788	1,055,290	872,498	1,689,722	920,123	769,599	238,066	135,167	102,899	221,340	124,663	96,677
1977	1,899,597	1,046,243	853,354	1,664,100	912,670	751,430	235,497	133,573	101,924	220,076	123,894	96,182
1976	1,909,440	1,051,983	857,457	1,674,989	918,589	756,400	234,451	133,394	101,057	219,442	123,977	95,465
1975	1,892,879	1,050,819	842,060	1,660,366	917,804	742,562	232,513	133,015	99,498	217,932	123,770	94,162
1970	1,921,031	1,078,478	842,553	1,682,096	942,437	739,659	238,935	136,041	102,894	225,647	127,540	98,107
1960	1,711,982	975,648	736,334	1,505,335	860,857	644,478	206,647	114,791	91,856	196,010	107,701	88,309
1950	1,452,454	827,749	624,705	1,276,085	731,366	544,719	176,369	96,383	79,986	169,606	92,004	77,602
1940	1,417,269	791,003	626,266	1,231,223	690,901	540,322	186,046	100,102	85,944	178,743	95,517	83,226
							Death rate					
1985	873.9	945.0	806.6	897.1	960.0	837.1	743.3	858.6	638.1	845.7	976.8	727.7
1984	862.3	935.9	792.7	885.2	951.1	822.3	731.5	846.4	627.0	828.5	958.1	712.0
1983	862.8	942.6	787.4	884.6	957.4	815.3	736.6	854.9	629.2	830.5	963.3	711.2
1982	852.0	938.0	770.7	872.9	951.8	797.9	728.9	854.8	614.5	819.2	960.4	692.4
1981	862.4	954.5	775.4	880.3	965.1	799.6	755.0	889.4	633.0	841.7	991.6	707.3
1980	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	791.7	936.5	660.6	875.4	1,034.1	733.3
1979	852.2	957.5	752.7	865.2	963.3	771.8	771.0	920.3	635.7	839.3	999.6	695.3
1978	868.0	977.5	764.5	880.2	982.7	782.7	790.0	943.2	651.0	855.1	1,016.8	709.5
1977	864.4	978.9	756.0	874.6	983.0	771.3	798.6	951.7	659.6	864.0	1,026.0	718.0
1976	877.6	993.8	767.6	887.7	997.3	783.1	812.1	969.8	668.6	875.0	1,041.6	724.5
1975	878.5	1,002.0	761.4	886.9	1,004.1	775.1	823.1	987.6	673.1	882.5	1,055.4	726.1
1970	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	938.4	1,115.9	775.3	999.3	1,186.6	829.2
1960	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,008.5	1,152.0	872.6	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0
1950	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	1,119.4	1,251.1	993.5	---	---	---
1940	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	1,382.8	1,513.7	1,256.2	---	---	---
							Age-adjusted death rate[1]					
1985	546.1	716.8	409.4	523.1	688.7	390.6	697.8	910.4	530.0	779.9	1,024.0	589.1
1984	545.9	716.7	409.6	523.6	689.9	391.3	694.5	904.4	529.0	771.9	1,011.7	585.3
1983	550.5	725.3	411.5	528.0	698.4	392.7	703.1	916.3	535.2	777.9	1,019.6	590.4
1982	553.8	733.1	411.2	531.8	706.0	393.3	704.6	928.4	529.3	778.7	1,035.0	581.4
1981	568.2	753.3	420.4	544.6	724.4	401.4	732.6	964.3	549.4	803.9	1,067.7	599.1
1980	585.8	777.2	432.6	559.4	745.3	411.1	774.2	1,015.1	582.6	842.5	1,112.8	631.1
1979	577.0	768.6	423.1	551.9	738.4	402.5	757.1	994.8	566.9	812.1	1,073.3	605.0
1978	595.0	791.4	437.4	569.5	761.1	416.4	780.0	1,021.0	585.8	831.8	1,093.9	622.7
1977	602.1	801.3	441.8	575.7	770.6	419.6	796.7	1,036.1	601.8	849.3	1,112.1	639.6
1976	618.5	820.9	455.0	591.3	789.3	432.5	818.5	1,063.4	618.3	870.5	1,138.3	654.5
1975	630.4	837.2	462.5	602.2	804.3	439.0	840.6	1,090.1	634.5	890.8	1,163.0	670.6
1970	714.3	931.6	532.5	679.6	893.4	501.7	983.4	1,231.4	770.8	1,044.0	1,318.6	814.4
1960	760.9	949.3	590.6	727.0	917.7	555.0	1,046.1	1,211.0	893.3	1,073.3	1,246.1	916.9
1950	841.5	1,001.6	688.4	800.4	963.1	645.0	1,225.7	1,358.5	1,095.7	---	---	---
1940	1,076.1	1,213.0	938.9	1,017.2	1,155.1	879.0	1,634.7	1,764.4	1,504.7	---	---	---

[1] For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 2. Deaths and death rates by age, race, and sex: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specific group]

Age	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
						Number						
All ages	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868.599	267,386	147 303	120,083	244,207	133,610	110,597
Under 1 year	40,030	22,958	17,072	27,864	16,218	11,646	12,166	6,740	5,426	11,063	6,127	4,936
1–4 years	7,339	4,241	3,098	5,351	3,111	2,240	1,988	1,130	858	1,704	961	743
5–9 years	4,168	2,430	1,738	3,088	1,815	1,273	1,080	615	465	921	520	401
10–14 years	4,765	3,055	1,710	3,724	2,400	1,324	1,041	655	386	906	579	327
15–19 years	15,068	10,831	4,237	12,304	8,807	3,497	2,764	2,024	740	2,345	1,734	611
20–24 years	22,867	17,331	5,536	18,086	13,775	4,311	4,781	3,556	1,225	4,158	3,072	1,086
25–29 years	24,729	18,213	6,516	18,751	14,005	4,746	5,978	4,208	1,770	5,382	3,781	1,601
30–34 years	27,123	19,141	7,982	19,712	14,097	5,615	7,411	5,044	2,367	6,762	4,634	2,128
35–39 years	30,439	20,561	9,878	22,699	15,429	7,270	7,740	5,132	2,608	7,050	4,720	2,330
40–44 years	35,376	22,933	12,443	26,909	17,478	9,431	8,467	5,455	3,012	7,729	5,004	2,725
45–49 years	46,254	29,181	17,073	35,864	22,707	13,157	10,390	6,474	3,916	9,530	5,931	3,599
50–54 years	70,380	44,139	26,241	56,340	35,640	20,700	14,040	8,499	5,541	12,956	7,890	5,066
55–59 years	115,192	72,223	42,969	95,543	60,582	34,961	19,649	11,641	8,008	18,142	10,759	7,383
60–64 years	171,288	105,488	65,800	145,694	90,456	55,238	25,594	15,032	10,562	23,694	13,898	9,796
65–69 years	216,749	130,265	86,484	188,473	114,175	74,298	28,276	16,090	12,186	26,166	14,842	11,324
70–74 years	265,897	152,752	113,145	234,483	135,744	98,739	31,414	17,008	14,406	28,866	15,468	13,398
75–79 years	290,149	152,649	137,500	260,372	137,460	122,912	29,777	15,189	14,588	27,178	13,533	13,645
80–84 years	278,699	127,223	151,476	253,582	115,596	137,986	25,117	11,627	13,490	22,822	10,271	12,551
85 years and over	419,051	141,653	277,398	389,513	130,583	258,930	29,538	11,070	18,468	26,675	9,780	16,895
Not stated	877	491	386	702	377	325	175	114	61	158	106	52
						Rate						
All ages[1]	873.9	945.0	806.6	897.1	960.0	837.1	743.3	858.6	638.1	845.7	976.8	727.7
Under 1 year[2]	1,067.8	1,197.0	932.4	916.3	1,038.9	786.9	1,720.8	1,888.0	1,550.3	1,951.1	2,134.8	1,756.6
1–4 years	51.4	58.1	44.5	46.2	52.4	39.7	73.8	82.8	64.6	80.0	89.0	70.8
5–9 years	24.8	28.2	21.2	22.7	26.0	19.2	33.7	38.0	29.4	35.5	39.6	31.3
10–14 years	27.9	34.9	20.5	26.9	33.8	19.7	31.8	39.4	24.0	34.1	43.0	25.0
15–19 years	81.2	114.7	46.5	81.0	113.7	47.0	82.3	119.2	44.6	84.7	124.7	44.3
20–24 years	108.9	164.8	52.8	103.3	156.2	49.6	137.2	209.1	68.7	146.3	224.4	73.7
25–29 years	113.7	167.3	60.0	102.3	151.4	52.3	173.9	256.9	98.4	195.7	290.6	110.5
30–34 years	133.8	189.6	78.5	114.9	163.2	65.9	238.3	345.2	143.5	280.8	413.4	165.3
35–39 years	171.9	235.2	110.2	148.9	202.8	95.2	314.0	453.0	195.8	373.2	547.6	226.9
40–44 years	251.7	332.9	173.6	221.1	290.2	153.5	448.7	630.6	294.7	536.0	766.3	345.4
45–49 years	397.2	513.9	286.1	357.0	459.1	258.0	649.0	884.4	450.6	759.4	1,053.5	520.8
50–54 years	643.2	835.6	463.5	592.4	768.4	424.8	979.8	1,317.7	703.2	1,128.6	1,535.0	799.1
55–59 years	1,015.7	1,341.9	721.1	956.1	1,269.3	669.8	1,458.7	1,914.6	1,083.6	1,646.3	2,147.5	1,228.5
60–64 years	1,558.0	2,061.5	1,119.6	1,486.4	1,973.7	1,058.4	2,145.3	2,815.0	1,605.2	2,412.8	3,165.8	1,804.1
65–69 years	2,298.0	3,061.5	1,670.9	2,233.9	2,987.3	1,609.9	2,841.8	3,715.9	2,172.2	3,145.0	4,111.4	2,399.2
70–74 years	3,512.0	4,748.3	2,598.6	3,439.7	4,677.6	2,521.4	4,166.3	5,399.4	3,281.5	4,567.4	5,972.2	3,592.0
75–79 years	5,279.3	7,143.1	4,093.5	5,239.9	7,137.1	4,039.2	5,650.3	7,198.6	4,631.1	6,148.9	7,868.0	5,053.7
80–84 years	8,369.3	11,024.5	6,958.0	8,306.0	10,998.7	6,892.4	9,067.5	11,288.3	7,752.9	9,794.8	12,227.4	8,423.5
85 years and over	15,480.3	18,325.1	14,343.2	15,757.0	18,788.9	14,579.4	12,516.1	14,376.6	11,688.6	13,076.0	15,046.2	12,154.7

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[1] Figures for age not stated included in All ages but not distributed among age groups.

[2] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, and 17 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 3. Abridged life table for the total population: United States, 1985

[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see section 6 of *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1983, Volume II]

Age interval	*Proportion dying*	*Of 100,000 born alive*		*Stationary population*		*Average remaining lifetime*
Period of life between two exact ages stated in years (1)	*Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval* (2)	*Number living at beginning of age interval* (3)	*Number dying during age interval* (4)	*In the age interval* (5)	*In this and all subsequent age intervals* (6)	*Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval* (7)
x *to* x + n	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	$\mathring{e}_x$
0–1	0.0107	100,000	1,069	99,079	7,472,607	74.7
1–5	0.0020	98,931	200	395,255	7,373,528	74.5
5–10	0.0012	98,731	123	493,320	6,978,273	70.7
10–15	0.0014	98,608	135	492,778	6,484,953	65.8
15–20	0.0040	98,473	397	491,465	5,992,175	60.9
20–25	0.0054	98,076	534	489,072	5,500,710	56.1
25–30	0.0057	97,542	553	486,326	5,011,638	51.4
30–35	0.0067	96,989	648	483,363	4,525,312	46.7
35–40	0.0086	96,341	831	479,745	4,041,949	42.0
40–45	0.0126	95,510	1,199	474,766	3,562,204	37.3
45–50	0.0197	94,311	1,854	467,259	3,087,438	32.7
50–55	0.0316	92,457	2,924	455,434	2,620,179	28.3
55–60	0.0497	89,533	4,447	437,186	2,164,745	24.2
60–65	0.0753	85,086	6,408	410,278	1,727,559	20.3
65–70	0.1092	78,678	8,588	372,847	1,317,281	16.7
70–75	0.1625	70,090	11,391	322,963	944,434	13.5
75–80	0.2349	58,699	13,788	259,866	621,471	10.6
80–85	0.3480	44,911	15,628	185,697	361,605	8.1
85 and over	1.0000	29,283	29,283	175,908	175,908	6.0

Table 4. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970–1985

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1985	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.9	78.7	71.2	67.2	75.0	69.5	65.3	73.5
1984	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.3	67.4	75.0	69.7	65.6	73.7
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.7	78.7	71.1	67.2	74.9	69.6	65.4	73.6
1982	74.5	70.9	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	71.0	66.8	75.0	69.4	65.1	73.7
1981	74.2	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	70.3	66.1	74.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	69.5	65.3	73.6	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	69.8	65.4	74.1	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	69.3	65.0	73.5	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	68.9	64.7	73.2	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	68.4	64.2	72.7	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.0	63.7	72.4	66.8	62.4	71.3
1974	72.0	68.2	75.9	72.8	69.0	76.7	67.1	62.9	71.3	66.0	61.7	70.3
1973	71.4	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.5	76.1	66.1	62.0	70.3	65.0	60.9	69.3
1972[1]	71.2	67.4	75.1	72.0	68.3	75.9	65.7	61.5	70.1	64.7	60.4	69.1
1971	71.1	67.4	75.0	72.0	68.3	75.8	65.6	61.6	69.8	64.6	60.5	68.9
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.3	69.4	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	53.1	51.5	54.9	---	---	---

[1] Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for 15 leading causes and selected components: United States, 1979, 1984, and 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
		All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
All causes	1985	873.9	1,067.8	51.4	26.3	95.9	123.4	207.2	516.3	1,282.7	2,838.6	6,445.1	15,480.3	546.1
	1984	862.3	1,085.6	51.9	26.7	96.8	121.1	204.8	521.1	1,287.8	2,848.1	6,399.3	15,223.6	545.9
	1979	852.2	1,332.9	64.2	31.5	114.8	133.0	229.8	589.7	1,338.0	2,929.0	6,496.6	14,962.4	577.0
Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	1985	323.0	24.5	2.1	0.9	2.8	8.2	38.0	152.9	439.1	1,080.6	2,712.6	7,275.0	180.5
	1984	323.5	26.1	2.4	1.0	2.7	8.0	38.7	156.7	450.3	1,102.7	2,748.6	7,251.0	183.6
	1979	326.5	20.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	8.4	45.3	184.6	499.0	1,199.8	2,925.2	7,310.9	199.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390–398	1985	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	5.3	11.2	20.6	24.5	1.9
	1984	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.4	5.9	12.4	21.1	24.8	2.0
	1979	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.9	8.0	16.0	20.6	25.2	2.6
Hypertensive heart disease 402	1985	8.7	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	6.1	14.6	29.9	68.7	163.5	5.3
	1984	8.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	6.1	14.5	31.2	69.6	162.4	5.3
	1979	9.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.0	16.2	35.7	79.6	170.3	6.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	1985	1.2	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.2	11.3	32.4	0.6
	1984	1.2	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	3.7	11.8	34.6	0.6
	1979	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.1	16.8	50.9	0.9
Ischemic heart disease 410–414	1985	224.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	23.3	104.7	309.7	776.3	1,919.6	4,932.9	125.5
	1984	228.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.8	24.0	109.5	323.2	803.2	1,981.2	4,984.8	129.7
	1979	245.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.6	30.1	136.1	381.0	926.6	2,224.8	5,376.1	149.7
Acute myocardial infarction 410	1985	114.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	14.5	65.4	192.0	455.1	977.2	1,750.2	69.3
	1984	118.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	15.1	70.5	203.7	475.3	1,009.8	1,747.7	72.4
	1979	133.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	21.1	94.6	258.9	577.2	1,135.2	1,916.3	88.2
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	1985	1.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.6	6.1	10.9	24.5	1.1
	1984	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	3.6	6.4	11.8	25.6	1.1
	1979	2.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.8	8.2	15.3	30.2	1.5
Angina pectoris 413	1985	0.4	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.8	8.2	0.2
	1984	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.2	6.7	0.2
	1979	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	4.6	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease......... 412,414	1985	107.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.5	37.5	113.6	313.9	927.6	3,150.0	54.9
	1984	108.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	8.4	37.3	115.4	320.2	956.5	3,204.8	56.0
	1979	109.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	8.4	39.3	117.0	340.3	1,072.2	3,424.9	59.9
Other diseases of endocardium.............. 424	1985	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	4.0	12.2	38.1	88.7	2.2
	1984	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	4.1	11.9	35.9	78.3	2.1
	1979	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.3	11.6	27.5	47.1	1.8
All other forms of heart disease 415–423,425–429	1985	81.5	23.1	2.0	0.8	2.1	4.2	11.6	37.9	104.4	247.8	654.3	2,033.0	45.1
	1984	78.1	24.6	2.2	0.8	2.1	4.3	11.5	37.0	101.7	240.5	628.9	1,966.1	43.8
	1979	63.7	19.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	3.7	11.0	35.7	88.1	204.8	555.9	1,641.4	38.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for 15 leading causes and selected components: United States, 1979, 1984, and 1985—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Year*	Age												*Age-adjusted rate*[3]
		All ages[1]	*Under 1 year*[2]	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*	
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . . 140–208	1985	193.3	3.0	3.8	3.5	5.4	13.1	45.7	169.1	450.5	838.3	1,281.0	1,591.5	133.6
	1984	191.8	3.1	4.0	3.6	5.5	13.0	46.6	170.5	448.4	835.1	1,272.3	1,604.0	133.5
	1979	179.6	3.4	4.6	4.4	6.1	13.3	48.3	181.4	429.4	800.0	1,207.6	1,522.9	130.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140–149	1985	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.3	10.3	15.2	16.5	20.5	2.6
	1984	3.6	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.6	11.1	15.1	16.8	21.3	2.7
	1979	3.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.6	11.8	16.3	18.1	23.7	3.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150–159	1985	48.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.6	7.4	33.4	100.4	211.0	373.4	537.9	31.6
	1984	49.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.7	7.6	34.0	101.7	214.8	379.3	552.1	32.1
	1979	48.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	8.2	36.3	103.9	221.9	388.7	547.8	33.1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160–165	1985	53.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.1	52.8	158.4	268.0	294.5	202.0	38.8
	1984	52.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	8.2	53.9	156.1	262.7	286.4	199.3	38.4
	1979	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.8	56.0	140.9	231.0	238.1	170.3	35.2
Malignant neoplasm of breast. 174–175	1985	16.9	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.5	8.9	24.2	44.6	60.8	87.2	126.8	12.7
	1984	16.8	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.4	23.7	43.8	61.2	86.2	129.1	12.7
	1979	15.4	-	-	-	0.0	1.6	9.1	25.3	41.3	56.6	77.4	114.2	12.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179–187	1985	20.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.9	12.0	34.1	87.5	178.6	247.5	13.0
	1984	20.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.1	12.1	34.5	86.7	176.2	261.1	13.1
	1979	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.7	14.5	35.6	88.3	176.0	252.0	13.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188–189	1985	7.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	5.2	15.0	33.5	62.7	96.7	5.0
	1984	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.3	14.7	33.3	64.0	97.8	5.0
	1979	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.7	15.1	34.6	65.6	97.0	5.2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites. 170–173,190–199	1985	24.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	9.3	24.1	55.1	93.1	142.9	198.7	17.5
	1984	23.8	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.9	9.2	23.6	54.0	93.4	141.5	188.5	17.3
	1979	21.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.7	8.6	24.0	49.8	86.4	130.2	175.8	16.4
Leukemia 204–208	1985	7.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.0	11.7	25.7	50.2	77.3	5.0
	1984	7.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.7	5.3	11.7	25.5	49.6	75.8	5.1
	1979	7.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.7	5.5	11.3	25.4	50.3	76.1	5.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200–203	1985	10.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.4	8.1	21.0	43.5	74.8	84.2	7.3
	1984	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.7	3.4	8.2	20.9	42.3	72.2	79.0	7.2
	1979	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.0	8.6	19.5	39.5	63.1	66.0	6.7
Cerebrovascular diseases . . . 430–438	1985	64.1	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.1	7.2	21.1	54.3	171.3	605.8	1,837.5	32.3
	1984	65.3	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.2	7.5	22.6	55.8	177.0	626.2	1,883.8	33.4
	1979	75.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	9.1	26.4	68.1	226.9	793.8	2,264.9	41.6

Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	1985	39.1	23.7	20.0	12.5	48.4	37.8	31.6	31.3	36.6	50.5	107.7	254.3	34.7
	1984	39.3	23.0	19.8	12.4	49.4	38.7	31.2	32.2	36.0	50.3	107.2	256.9	35.0
	1979	46.9	31.5	26.5	16.1	62.6	45.7	38.4	39.4	43.5	58.8	117.8	276.0	42.9
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	1985	19.2	4.8	7.1	6.8	36.1	22.8	17.1	15.2	15.5	17.7	27.6	26.1	18.8
	1984	19.6	4.4	6.9	6.7	36.7	23.8	17.1	15.4	15.7	18.0	28.2	25.0	19.1
	1979	23.8	6.5	9.8	8.3	45.6	28.8	21.0	18.6	18.2	20.7	28.7	24.4	23.2
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807, E826–E949	1985	19.9	19.0	12.9	5.7	12.3	15.0	14.5	16.1	21.1	32.8	80.1	228.3	16.0
	1984	19.7	18.6	12.9	5.7	12.6	14.9	14.1	16.8	20.3	32.3	79.0	231.9	15.9
	1979	23.1	25.0	16.7	7.7	17.0	16.9	17.4	20.8	25.2	38.1	89.2	251.6	19.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	1985	31.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	10.2	47.5	147.9	291.6	360.0	18.7
	1984	29.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	9.4	46.0	141.4	270.3	331.0	17.7
	1979	22.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	9.3	40.2	117.0	200.6	230.2	14.6
Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	1985	28.3	18.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.3	7.2	18.5	57.8	241.3	1,023.5	13.4
	1984	24.9	18.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	6.6	16.8	53.7	216.0	883.2	12.2
	1979	20.1	33.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	7.1	16.4	47.8	184.2	694.9	11.2
Diabetes mellitus 250	1985	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.7	8.8	26.1	59.7	128.1	214.9	9.6
	1984	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.5	8.9	24.6	59.4	126.1	216.8	9.5
	1979	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.6	9.0	25.8	61.3	130.3	211.6	9.8
Suicide E950–E959	1985	12.3	...	...	0.8	12.9	15.2	14.6	15.6	16.7	18.5	24.1	19.1	11.5
	1984	12.4	...	...	0.7	12.5	15.5	15.1	16.2	17.3	18.8	22.0	18.4	11.6
	1979	12.1	...	...	0.4	12.4	16.3	15.4	16.5	16.6	17.8	20.8	17.9	11.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	1985	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	9.8	22.0	33.8	37.5	32.6	19.8	9.6
	1984	11.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.8	10.1	23.2	35.0	39.3	33.1	18.7	10.0
	1979	13.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	13.9	31.0	40.9	41.8	28.3	18.1	12.0
Atherosclerosis 440	1985	10.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	4.0	17.0	82.3	465.8	4.0
	1984	10.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.1	17.4	88.4	488.4	4.2
	1979	12.8	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	4.8	24.4	125.3	649.1	5.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	1985	8.9	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.2	9.7	27.7	78.1	213.7	4.9
	1984	8.5	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.1	9.2	26.8	76.1	201.0	4.7
	1979	7.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.7	8.5	23.7	64.7	155.2	4.3
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	1985	8.3	5.3	2.4	1.2	12.1	14.7	11.3	8.1	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	8.3
	1984	8.4	6.5	2.4	1.3	12.0	14.7	11.3	8.5	5.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	8.4
	1979	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.1	14.5	18.2	14.3	10.8	7.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	10.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	1985	8.1	508.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	(4)
	1984	8.0	512.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	(4)
	1979	10.4	680.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4)
Septicemia 038	1985	7.2	8.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.0	8.8	21.5	61.5	159.6	4.1
	1984	6.4	8.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.0	8.0	19.8	51.7	142.1	3.7
	1979	3.6	7.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.9	12.4	29.7	70.3	2.3
Congenital anomalies 740–759	1985	5.4	228.4	5.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.9	5.6	(4)
	1984	5.5	234.4	6.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.8	5.8	(4)
	1979	6.0	260.4	8.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.4	5.2	(4)

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[1] Figures for age not stated included in All ages but not distributed among age groups.

[2] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, and 17 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

[3] For method of computation, see Technical notes.

[4] Because deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified race-sex groups: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Rank order	*Cause of death, race, and sex* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*	*Rate*
	All races, both sexes		
...	All causes	2,086,440	873.9
1	Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	771,169	323.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	461,563	193.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	153,050	64.1
4	Accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E949	93,457	39.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents ... E810–E825	45,901	19.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	47,556	19.9
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ... 490–496	74,662	31.3
6	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	67,615	28.3
7	Diabetes mellitus ... 250	36,969	15.5
8	Suicide ... E950–E959	29,453	12.3
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ... 571	26,767	11.2
10	Atherosclerosis ... 440	23,926	10.0
...	All other causes ... Residual	347,809	145.7
	White, male		
...	All causes	950,455	960.0
1	Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	355,374	358.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	215,079	217.2
3	Accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E949	53,856	54.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents ... E810–E825	27,894	28.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	25,962	26.2
4	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	51,965	52.5
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ... 490–496	43,074	43.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	29,028	29.3
7	Suicide ... E950–E959	21,256	21.5
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ... 571	14,321	14.5
9	Diabetes mellitus ... 250	12,758	12.9
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis ... 580–589	8,482	8.6
...	All other causes ... Residual	145,262	146.7
	White, female		
...	All causes	868,599	837.1
1	Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	332,778	320.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	190,648	183.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	81,067	78.1
4	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	31,480	30.3
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ... 490–496	26,364	25.4
6	Accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E949	25,155	24.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents ... E810–E825	11,795	11.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E810–E807.E826–E949	13,360	12.9
	White, female—Con.		
7	Diabetes mellitus ... 250	17,547	16.9
8	Atherosclerosis ... 440	13,770	13.3
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis ... 580–589	8,564	8.3
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ... 571	7,871	7.6
...	All other causes ... Residual	133,355	128.5
	All other, male		
...	All causes	147,303	858.6
1	Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	42,834	249.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	31,835	185.6
3	Accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E949	10,304	60.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents ... E810–E825	4,549	26.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	5,755	33.5
4	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	8,815	51.4
5	Homicide and legal intervention ... E960–E978	6,944	40.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	4,131	24.1
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ... 760–779	3,690	21.5
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ... 490–496	3,522	20.5
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ... 571	2,923	17.0
10	Diabetes mellitus ... 250	2,505	14.6
...	All other causes ... Residual	29,800	173.7
	All other, female		
...	All causes	120,083	638.1
1	Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	40,183	213.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	24,001	127.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	11,203	59.5
4	Diabetes mellitus ... 250	4,159	22.1
5	Accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E949	4,142	22.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents ... E810–E825	1,663	8.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	2,479	13.2
6	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	2,976	15.8
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ... 760–779	2,922	15.5
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis ... 580–589	2,234	11.9
9	Homicide and legal intervention ... E960–E978	1,786	9.5
10	Septicemia ... 038	1,746	9.3
...	All other causes ... Residual	24,731	131.4

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified race-sex groups: United States, 1985—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Rank order	*Cause of death, race, and sex* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*	*Rate*
	Black, male		
...	All causes	133,610	976.8
1	Diseases of heart........390–398,402,404–429	38,982	285.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140–208	29,028	212.2
3	Accidents and adverse effects..................E800–E949	8,752	64.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	3,659	26.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	5,093	37.2
4	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	8,000	58.5
5	Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	6,616	48.4
6	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	3,664	26.8
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	3,458	25.3
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions.......490–496	3,154	23.1
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis...571	2,616	19.1
10	Diabetes mellitus 250	2,230	16.3
...	All other causes.............Residual	27,110	198.1

Rank order	*Cause of death, race, and sex* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*	*Rate*
	Black, female		
...	All causes	110,597	727.7
1	Diseases of heart........390–398,402,404–429	37,702	248.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140–208	21,878	143.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	10,341	68.0
4	Diabetes mellitus 250	3,874	25.5
5	Accidents and adverse effects..................E800–E949	3,455	22.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	1,257	8.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	2,198	14.5
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	2,738	18.0
7	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	2,674	17.6
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	2,109	13.9
9	Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	1,666	11.0
10	Septicemia.......................038	1,662	10.9
...	All other causes.............Residual	22,498	148.0

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Rank order	*Cause of death and age* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*	*Rate*
	1–4 years		
...	All causes	7,339	51.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	2,856	20.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents........... E810–E825	1,016	7.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	1,840	12.9
2	Congenital anomalies 740–759	840	5.9
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140–208	543	3.8
4	Homicide and legal intervention........... E960–E978	348	2.4
5	Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	305	2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	219	1.5
7	Meningitis 320–322	159	1.1
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.......... 760–779	139	1.0
9	Septicemia 038	92	0.6
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature... 210–239	68	0.5
...	All other causes .... Residual	1,770	12.4
	5–14 years		
...	All causes	8,933	26.3
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	4,252	12.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents........... E810–E825	2,319	6.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	1,933	5.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140–208	1,183	3.5
3	Congenital anomalies 740–759	469	1.4
4	Homicide and legal intervention........... E960–E978	417	1.2
5	Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	322	0.9
6	Suicide............... E950–E959	278	0.8
7	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	130	0.4
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	115	0.3
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature... 210–239	87	0.3
10	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	82	0.2
...	All other causes .... Residual	1,598	4.7
	15–24 years		
...	All causes	37,935	95.9
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	19,161	48.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents.......... E810–E825	14,277	36.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	4,884	12.3
2	Suicide............... E950–E959	5,121	12.9
3	Homicide and legal intervention.......... E960–E978	4,772	12.1
	15–24 years—Con.		
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140–208	2,142	5.4
5	Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	1,113	2.8
6	Congenital anomalies 740–759	466	1.2
7	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	307	0.8
8	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	251	0.6
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	180	0.5
10	Diabetes mellitus 250	121	0.3
...	All other causes .... Residual	4,301	10.9
	25–44 years		
...	All causes	117,667	159.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	25,940	35.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents........... E810–E825	15,034	20.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	10,906	14.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140–208	20,026	27.1
3	Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	15,539	21.1
4	Suicide............... E950–E959	11,002	14.9
5	Homicide and legal intervention........... E960–E978	9,771	13.2
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	4,358	5.9
7	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	3,174	4.3
8	Diabetes mellitus 250	1,702	2.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	1,677	2.3
10	Congenital anomalies 740–759	773	1.0
...	All other causes .... Residual	23,705	32.1
	45–64 years		
...	All causes	403,114	897.3
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140–208	138,829	309.0
2	Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	132,610	295.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	16,910	37.6
4	Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	15,251	33.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents........... E810–E825	6,885	15.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects... E800–E807,E826–E949	8,366	18.6
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	12,901	28.7
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	12,506	27.8
7	Diabetes mellitus 250	7,810	17.4
8	Suicide............... E950–E959	7,257	16.2
9	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	5,753	12.8
10	Homicide and legal intervention........... E960–E978	3,100	6.9
...	All other causes .... Residual	50,187	111.7

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, 1985—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	65 years and over		
...	All causes	1,470,545	5,153.3
1	Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	620,082	2,173.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140–208	298,683	1,046.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	132,341	463.8
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	60,634	212.5
5	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	58,829	206.2
6	Diabetes mellitus 250	27,284	95.6
	65 years and over—Con.		
7	Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	24,971	87.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents........... E810–E825	6,156	21.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	18,815	65.9
8	Atherosclerosis................ 440	22,770	79.8
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	17,393	61.0
10	Septicemia 038	13,402	47.0
...	All other causes .... Residual	194,156	680.5

Table 8. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1985

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages*	*Under 1 year*	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*	*Not stated*
All causes	2,086,440	40,030	7,339	8,933	37,935	51,852	65,815	116,634	286,480	482,646	568,848	419,051	877
Shigellosis and amebiasis ... 004,006	27	1	5	2	-	2	-	2	2	8	2	3	-
Certain other intestinal infections ... 007–009	301	98	16	3	2	11	12	9	9	34	53	54	-
Tuberculosis ... 010–018	1,752	4	3	2	25	82	135	183	299	389	430	199	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... 010–012	1,368	2	-	-	10	52	92	142	244	307	349	169	1
Other tuberculosis ... 013–018	384	2	3	2	15	30	43	41	55	82	81	30	-
Whooping cough ... 033	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas ... 034–035	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	-
Meningococcal infection ... 036	257	69	61	18	22	15	11	13	14	17	10	7	-
Septicemia ... 038	17,182	303	92	41	86	234	385	667	1,969	3,652	5,429	4,321	3
Acute poliomyelitis ... 045	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Measles ... 055	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis ... 070	942	6	10	4	64	100	109	110	167	221	118	33	-
Syphilis ... 090–097	80	7	-	1	-	2	3	4	12	15	22	14	-
All other infectious and parasitic diseases ... 001–003,005,020–032, 037,039–041,046–054, 056–066,071–088,098–139	7,442	229	91	86	231	1,093	1,174	761	982	1,237	982	574	2
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	461,563	114	543	1,183	2,142	5,495	14,531	38,203	100,626	142,542	113,059	43,082	43
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx ... 140–149	8,290	1	1	5	25	76	305	974	2,298	2,591	1,460	554	-
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum ... 150–159	116,609	7	24	27	140	686	2,341	7,556	22,418	35,878	32,956	14,562	14
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs ... 160–165	127,311	5	5	11	51	319	2,584	11,924	35,368	45,572	25,993	5,467	12
Malignant neoplasm of breast ... 174–175	40,383	2	-	-	20	629	2,835	5,462	9,958	10,343	7,699	3,432	3
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs ... 179–187	49,690	-	3	6	152	594	1,250	2,721	7,619	14,874	15,767	6,700	4
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs ... 188–189	18,897	10	18	36	20	67	385	1,172	3,342	5,694	5,534	2,617	2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites ... 170–173,190–199	57,905	53	285	512	824	1,715	2,940	5,435	12,317	15,830	12,609	5,380	5
Leukemia ... 204–208	17,319	31	182	501	525	644	800	1,122	2,613	4,372	4,435	2,092	2
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 200–203	25,159	5	25	85	385	765	1,091	1,837	4,693	7,388	6,606	2,278	1
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature ... 210–239	6,699	61	68	87	100	185	283	421	953	1,665	1,836	1,038	2
Diabetes mellitus ... 250	36,969	2	11	31	121	537	1,165	1,991	5,819	10,159	11,308	5,817	8
Nutritional deficiencies ... 260–269	2,874	30	3	4	7	12	28	52	136	369	879	1,352	2
Anemias ... 280–285	3,694	17	60	73	104	155	126	133	292	595	1,092	1,047	-
Meningitis ... 320–322	1,206	257	159	41	27	66	47	68	129	173	175	64	-

Major cardiovascular diseases 390–448	977,879	1,085	363	426	1,503	4,567	14,858	40,552	114,832	224,287	309,812	265,235	359
Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	771,169	920	305	322	1,113	3,455	12,084	34,545	98,065	183,733	239,416	196,933	278
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390–398	6,593	7	6	14	61	149	260	526	1,183	1,906	1,818	663	-
Hypertensive heart disease. . . 402	20,882	1	-	1	22	129	515	1,376	3,256	5,082	6,067	4,426	7
Hypertensive heart and renal disease. 404	2,800	-	-	-	4	13	24	88	250	543	998	876	4
Ischemic heart disease. . . 410–414	536,805	21	10	14	138	1,276	7,413	23,652	69,163	131,995	169,421	133,534	168
Acute myocardial infarction 410	274,199	14	4	9	88	782	4,599	14,769	42,883	77,382	86,249	47,379	41
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease. 411	3,969	-	1	-	6	26	104	374	798	1,030	964	664	2
Angina pectoris. 413	928	-	1	-	-	2	9	40	103	218	334	221	-
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. 412,414	257,709	7	4	5	44	466	2,701	8,469	25,379	53,365	81,874	85,270	125
Other diseases of endocardium 424	9,510	24	5	13	52	138	199	347	887	2,080	3,361	2,401	3
All other forms of heart disease. 415–423,425–429	194,579	867	284	280	836	1,750	3,673	8,556	23,326	42,127	57,751	55,033	96
Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403	7,751	4	-	2	9	44	137	346	897	1,757	2,521	2,032	2
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . 430–438	153,050	135	48	82	307	902	2,272	4,774	12,136	29,129	53,471	49,741	53
Intracerebral and othe: intracranial hemorrhage 431–432	20,728	68	15	39	106	312	859	1,690	3,187	5,084	6,123	3,242	3
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries. 434.0,434.9	24,519	17	4	6	25	56	136	425	1,617	4,543	8,842	8,837	11
Cerebral embolism. 434.1	786	-	-	1	3	4	5	22	70	189	289	202	1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430,433,435–438	107,017	50	29	36	173	530	1,272	2,637	7,262	19,313	38,217	37,460	38
Atherosclerosis 440	23,926	-	-	-	2	7	48	182	892	2,898	7,263	12,609	25
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441–448	21,983	26	10	20	72	159	317	705	2,842	6,770	7,141	3,920	1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis. 466	600	64	17	3	6	5	9	19	47	92	151	187	-
Pneumonia and influenza . . . 480–487	67,615	705	219	130	251	630	1,047	1,623	4,130	9,828	21,296	27,705	51
Pneumonia 480–486	65,561	698	213	123	244	622	1,032	1,592	4,040	9,614	20,698	26,637	48
Influenza 487	2,054	7	6	7	7	8	15	31	90	214	598	1,068	3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	74,662	52	36	115	180	233	494	2,294	10,607	25,149	25,740	9,745	17
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified. 490–491	3,615	40	12	10	9	14	24	91	442	1,054	1,143	775	1
Emphysema 492	14,150	2	-	2	4	12	65	458	2,262	5,315	4,713	1,316	1
Asthma. 493	3.880	6	21	98	156	182	231	378	755	936	785	332	-
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 494–496	53,017	4	3	5	11	25	174	1,367	7,148	17,844	19,099	7,322	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum. 531–533	6,645	12	5	1	12	39	122	286	782	1,505	2,188	1,692	1
Appendicitis 540–543	501	6	8	10	13	14	15	28	68	125	121	93	-

Table 8. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1985—Con.

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages*	*Under 1 year*	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*	*Not stated*
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia..... 550–553,560	5,361	81	23	21	24	48	74	119	406	888	1,843	1,833	1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis..................... 571	26,767	13	15	2	65	1,244	3,114	4,965	7,541	6,379	2,881	537	11
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder.............. 574–575	2,975	2	1	-	8	23	46	88	257	623	982	944	1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis............ 580–589	21,349	277	23	28	76	241	433	717	2,158	4,711	6,896	5,786	3
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome..... 580–581	348	9	5	1	4	12	9	15	42	70	108	73	-
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified........ 582–583,587	1,565	1	1	5	10	34	52	60	144	353	494	411	-
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause........ 584–586,588–589	19,436	267	17	22	62	195	372	642	1,972	4,288	6,294	5,302	3
Infections of kidney 590	1,982	4	3	1	6	22	22	48	128	307	748	691	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.......... 600	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	72	186	203	-
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630–676	295	...	...	2	93	139	58	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.............. 630–638	49	...	...	1	20	22	6	-	...	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium............ 640–676	246	...	...	1	73	117	52	3	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital anomalies 740–759	12,783	8,561	840	469	466	410	363	313	434	429	341	151	6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	19,246	19,068	139	13	10	7	3	1	1	-	1	-	3
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome 767–769	5,225	5,178	32	3	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period....... 760–766,770–779	14,021	13,890	107	10	5	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	3
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions............... 780–799	30,960	5,945	277	116	750	1,655	1,490	1,731	3,331	4,832	5,581	5,160	92
All other diseases .... Residual	149,685	1,810	972	1,015	2,087	5,330	6,873	8,478	16,895	29,720	42,548	33,916	41
Accidents and adverse effects................ E800–E949	93,457	890	2,856	4,252	19,161	15,896	10,044	7,069	8,182	8,583	9,503	6,885	136
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	45,901	179	1,016	2,319	14,277	9,589	5,445	3,423	3,462	3,014	2,436	706	35
All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800–E807,E826–E949	47,556	711	1,840	1,933	4,884	6,307	4,599	3,646	4,720	5,569	7,067	6,179	101
Suicide................. E950–E959	29,453	...	...	278	5,121	6,376	4,626	3,532	3,725	3,145	2,126	517	7
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	19,893	200	348	417	4,772	6,190	3,581	1,828	1,272	729	382	111	63
All other external causes................ E980–E999	2,845	54	71	58	397	792	532	322	256	163	126	52	22

Table 9. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages*[1]	*Under 1 year*[2]	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*
All causes	873.9	1,067.8	51.4	26.3	95.9	123.4	207.2	516.3	1,282.7	2,838.6	6,445.1	15,480.3
Shigellosis and amebiasis ... 004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Certain other intestinal infections ... 007–009	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.0
Tuberculosis ... 010–018	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.3	4.9	7.4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... 010–012	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	4.0	6.2
Other tuberculosis ... 013–018	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1
Whooping cough ... 033	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas ... 034–035	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meningococcal infection ... 036	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Septicemia ... 038	7.2	8.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.0	8.8	21.5	61.5	159.6
Acute poliomyelitis ... 045	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
Measles ... 055	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis ... 070	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Syphilis ... 090–097	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
All other infectious and parasitic diseases ... 001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	3.1	6.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.6	3.7	3.4	4.4	7.3	11.1	21.2
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	193.3	3.0	3.8	3.5	5.4	13.1	45.7	169.1	450.5	838.3	1,281.0	1,591.5
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx ... 140–149	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.3	10.3	15.2	16.5	20.5
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum ... 150–159	48.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.6	7.4	33.4	100.4	211.0	373.4	537.9
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs ... 160–165	53.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.1	52.8	158.4	268.0	294.5	202.0
Malignant neoplasm of breast ... 174–175	16.9	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.5	8.9	24.2	44.6	60.8	87.2	126.8
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs ... 179–187	20.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.9	12.0	34.1	87.5	178.6	247.5
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs ... 188–189	7.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	5.2	15.0	33.5	62.7	96.7
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites ... 170–173,190–199	24.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	9.3	24.1	55.1	93.1	142.9	198.7
Leukemia ... 204–208	7.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.0	11.7	25.7	50.2	77.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 200–203	10.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.4	8.1	21.0	43.5	74.8	84.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature ... 210–239	2.8	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.3	9.8	20.8	38.3
Diabetes mellitus ... 250	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.7	8.8	26.1	59.7	128.1	214.9
Nutritional deficiencies ... 260–269	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2	10.0	49.9
Anemias ... 280–285	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	3.5	12.4	38.7
Meningitis ... 320–322	0.5	6.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.4
Major cardiovascular diseases ... 390–448	409.6	28.9	2.5	1.3	3.8	10.9	46.8	179.5	514.1	1,319.1	3,510.2	9,798.1
Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	323.0	24.5	2.1	0.9	2.8	8.2	38.0	152.9	439.1	1,080.6	2,712.6	7,275.0
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease ... 390–398	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	5.3	11.2	20.6	24.5
Hypertensive heart disease ... 402	8.7	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	6.1	14.6	29.9	68.7	163.5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease ... 404	1.2	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.2	11.3	32.4
Ischemic heart disease ... 410–414	224.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	23.3	104.7	309.7	776.3	1,919.6	4,932.9
Acute myocardial infarction ... 410	114.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	14.5	65.4	192.0	455.1	977.2	1,750.2
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease ... 411	1.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.6	6.1	10.9	24.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1985—Con.

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages*[1]	*Under 1 year*[2]	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*
Major cardiovascular diseases—Con.												
Diseases of heart—Con.												
Ischemic heart disease—Con.												
Angina pectoris 413	0.4	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.8	8.2
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	107.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.5	37.5	113.6	313.9	927.6	3,150.0
Other diseases of endocardium 424	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	4.0	12.2	38.1	88.7
All other forms of heart disease ... 415–423,425–429	81.5	23.1	2.0	0.8	2.1	4.2	11.6	37.9	104.4	247.8	654.3	2,033.0
Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403	3.2	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.0	10.3	28.6	75.1
Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	64.1	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.1	7.2	21.1	54.3	171.3	605.8	1,837.5
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage 431–432	8.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.7	7.5	14.3	29.9	69.4	119.8
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries 434.0,434.9	10.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.9	7.2	26.7	100.2	326.4
Cerebral embolism 434.1	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	3.3	7.5
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430,433,435–438	44.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.0	11.7	32.5	113.6	433.0	1,383.8
Atherosclerosis 440	10.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	4.0	17.0	82.3	465.8
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441–448	9.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.1	12.7	39.8	80.9	144.8
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	6.9
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	28.3	18.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.3	7.2	18.5	57.8	241.3	1,023.5
Pneumonia 480–486	27.5	18.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.2	7.0	18.1	56.5	234.5	984.0
Influenza 487	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	6.8	39.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	31.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	10.2	47.5	147.9	291.6	360.0
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified 490–491	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	6.2	13.0	28.6
Emphysema 492	5.9	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	10.1	31.3	53.4	48.6
Asthma 493	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.4	5.5	8.9	12.3
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 494–496	22.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	6.1	32.0	104.9	216.4	270.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum 531–533	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	3.5	8.9	24.8	62.5
Appendicitis 540–543	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.4
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia 550–553,560	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.8	5.2	20.9	67.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	9.8	22.0	33.8	37.5	32.6	19.8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder ... 574–575	1.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	3.7	11.1	34.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis ... 580–589	8.9	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.2	9.7	27.7	78.1	213.7
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome 580–581	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.7
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified 582–583,587	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.1	5.6	15.2
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause 584–586,588–589	8.1	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.8	8.8	25.2	71.3	195.9
Infections of kidney 590	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	8.5	25.5
Hyperplasia of prostate 600	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	2.1	7.5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630–676	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630–638	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 640–676	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...

Congenital anomalies	740–759	5.4	228.4	5.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.9	5.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–779	8.1	508.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767–769	2.2	138.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–766,770–779	5.9	370.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780–799	13.0	158.6	1.9	0.3	1.9	3.9	4.7	7.7	14.9	28.4	63.2	190.6
All other diseases	Residual	62.7	48.3	6.8	3.0	5.3	12.7	21.6	37.5	75.6	174.8	482.1	1,252.9
Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	39.1	23.7	20.0	12.5	48.4	37.8	31.6	31.3	36.6	50.5	107.7	254.3
Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	19.2	4.8	7.1	6.8	36.1	22.8	17.1	15.2	15.5	17.7	27.6	26.1
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	19.9	19.0	12.9	5.7	12.3	15.0	14.5	16.1	21.1	32.8	80.1	228.3
Suicide	E950–E959	12.3	...	...	0.8	12.9	15.2	14.6	15.6	16.7	18.5	24.1	19.1
Homicide and legal intervention	E960–E978	8.3	5.3	2.4	1.2	12.1	14.7	11.3	8.1	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.1
All other external causes	E980–E999	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.9

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[1] Figures for age not stated included in All ages but not distributed among age groups.

[2] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, and 17 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 10. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1985

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
All causes	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	267,386	147,303	120,083	244,207	133,610	110,597
Shigellosis and amebiasis 004,006	27	16	11	20	10	10	7	6	1	7	6	1
Certain other intestinal infections 007–009	301	146	155	231	107	124	70	39	31	65	36	29
Tuberculosis 010–018	1,752	1,135	617	1,101	703	398	651	432	219	579	393	186
Tuberculosis of respiratory system 010–012	1,368	923	445	882	585	297	486	338	148	432	306	126
Other tuberculosis 013–018	384	212	172	219	118	101	165	94	71	147	87	60
Whooping cough 033	4	3	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	1
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas 034–035	9	3	6	8	3	5	1	-	1	1	-	1
Meningococcal infection 036	257	127	130	210	107	103	47	20	27	44	19	25
Septicemia 038	17,182	8,017	9,165	13,740	6,321	7,419	3,442	1,696	1,746	3,257	1,595	1,662
Acute poliomyelitis 045	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 055	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis 070	942	531	411	765	447	318	177	84	93	118	54	64
Syphilis 090–097	80	49	31	49	29	20	31	20	11	29	19	10
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001–003,005, 020–032,037,039–041, 046–054,056–066, 071–088,098–139	7,442	4,721	2,721	5,883	3,736	2,147	1,559	985	574	1,423	901	522
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140–208	461,563	246,914	214,649	405,727	215,079	190,648	55,836	31,835	24,001	50,906	29,028	21,878
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140–149	8,290	5,616	2,674	6,938	4,597	2,341	1,352	1,019	333	1,243	946	297
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150–159	116,609	61,187	55,422	101,126	52,705	48,421	15,483	8,482	7,001	13,721	7,411	6,310
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160–165	127,311	87,513	39,798	112,512	76,567	35,945	14,799	10,946	3,853	13,729	10,193	3,536
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174–175	40,383	290	40,093	36,146	260	35,886	4,237	30	4,207	3,925	29	3,896
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179–187	49,690	26,609	23,081	42,091	22,071	20,020	7,599	4,538	3,061	7,134	4,331	2,803
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188–189	18,897	12,195	6,702	17,179	11,142	6,037	1,718	1,053	665	1,583	962	621
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170–173,190–199	57,905	30,962	26,943	51,508	27,469	24,039	6,397	3,493	2,904	5,797	3,157	2,640
Leukemia 204–208	17,319	9,442	7,877	15,703	8,548	7,155	1,616	894	722	1,401	769	632
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200–203	25,159	13,100	12,059	22,524	11,720	10,804	2,635	1,380	1,255	2,373	1,230	1,143

Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	6,699	3,008	3,691	5,839	2,632	3,207	860	376	484	776	332	444
Diabetes mellitus 250	36,969	15,263	21,706	30,305	12,758	17,547	6,664	2,505	4,159	6,104	2,230	3,874
Nutritional deficiencies . . . 260–269	2,874	1,086	1,788	2,490	916	1,574	384	170	214	349	149	200
Anemias 280–285	3,694	1,633	2,061	2,931	1,264	1,667	763	369	394	717	345	372
Meningitis 320–322	1,206	634	572	871	451	420	335	183	152	301	163	138
Major cardiovascular diseases 390–448	977,879	485,055	492,824	869,148	430,778	438,370	108,731	54,277	54,454	100,294	49,375	50,919
Diseases of heart 390–398, 402,404–429	771,169	398,208	372,961	688,152	355,374	332,778	83,017	42,834	40,183	76,684	38,982	37,702
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390–398	6,593	2,142	4,451	6,026	1,934	4,092	567	208	359	472	174	298
Hypertensive heart disease 402	20,882	8,970	11,912	15,303	6,322	8,981	5,579	2,648	2,931	5,342	2,515	2,827
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	2,800	1,152	1,648	2,089	863	1,226	771	289	422	675	274	401
Ischemic heart disease 410–414	536,805	286,181	250,624	490,515	262,139	228,376	46,290	24,042	22,248	42,161	21,425	20,736
Acute myocardial infarction 410	274,199	155,860	118,339	250,527	143,311	107,216	23,672	12,549	11,123	21,447	11,103	10,344
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	3,969	2,381	1,588	3,394	2,060	1,334	575	321	254	549	304	245
Angina pectoris 413	928	436	492	839	402	437	89	34	55	85	33	52
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	257,709	127,504	130,205	235,755	116,366	119,389	21,954	11,138	10,816	20,080	9,985	10,095
Other diseases of endocardium 424	9,510	4,420	5,090	8,632	3,981	4,651	878	439	439	794	390	404
All other forms of heart disease 415–423, 425–429	194,579	95,343	99,236	165,587	80,135	85,452	28,992	15,208	13,784	27,240	14,204	13,036
Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403	7,751	3,385	4,366	5,922	2,588	3,334	1,829	797	1,032	1,757	764	993
Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	153,050	60,780	92,270	133,032	51,965	81,067	20,018	8,815	11,203	18,341	8,000	10,341
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage 431–432	20,728	9,351	11,377	17,041	7,473	9,568	3,687	1,878	1,809	3,258	1,657	1,601
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries 434.0,434.9	24,519	9,531	14,988	21,785	8,350	13,435	2,734	1,181	1,553	2,537	1,074	1,463
Cerebral embolism 434.1	786	331	455	725	302	423	61	29	32	53	25	28
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430, 433,435–438	107,017	41,567	65,450	93,481	35,840	57,641	13,536	5,727	7,809	12,493	5,244	7,249
Atherosclerosis 440	23,926	9,062	14,864	22,021	8,251	13,770	1,905	811	1,094	1,780	758	1,022
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441–448	21,983	13,620	8,363	20,021	12,600	7,421	1,962	1,020	942	1,732	871	861
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466	600	303	297	532	258	274	68	45	23	63	41	22

Table 10. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1985—Con.

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	67,615	33,159	34,456	60,508	29,028	31,480	7,107	4,131	2,976	6,338	3,664	2,674
Pneumonia 480–486	65,561	32,422	33,139	58,561	28,347	30,214	7,000	4,075	2,925	6,247	3,616	2,631
Influenza. 487	2,054	737	1,317	1,947	681	1,266	107	56	51	91	48	43
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	74,662	46,596	28,066	69,438	43,074	26,364	5,224	3,522	1,702	4,659	3,154	1,505
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified 490–491	3,615	2,041	1,574	3,413	1,929	1,484	202	112	90	167	93	74
Emphysema 492	14,150	9,375	4,775	13,353	8,766	4,587	797	609	188	687	523	164
Asthma 493	3,880	1,551	2,329	3,026	1,140	1,886	854	411	443	778	371	407
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 494–496	53,017	33,629	19,388	49,646	31,239	18,407	3,371	2,390	981	3,027	2,167	860
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum. 531–533	6,645	3,330	3,315	5,984	2,947	3,037	661	383	278	571	328	243
Appendicitis 540–543	501	276	225	396	217	179	105	59	46	99	57	42
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia. 550–553,560	5,361	2,040	3,321	4,683	1,711	2,972	678	329	349	637	306	331
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	26,767	17,244	9,523	22,192	14,321	7,871	4,575	2,923	1,652	4,055	2,616	1,439
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder 574–575	2,975	1,368	1,607	2,660	1,229	1,431	315	139	176	270	118	152
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	21,349	10,551	10,798	17,046	8,482	8,564	4,303	2,069	2,234	4,044	1,935	2,109
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome 580–581	348	159	189	286	130	156	62	29	33	58	27	31
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified 582–583,587	1,565	770	795	1,256	607	649	309	163	146	288	155	133
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause 584–586,588–589	19,436	9,622	9,814	15,504	7,745	7,759	3,932	1,877	2,055	3,698	1,753	1,945
Infections of kidney. 590	1,982	691	1,291	1,708	582	1,126	274	109	165	249	103	146
Hyperplasia of prostate 600	479	479	. . .	422	422	. . .	57	57	. . .	55	55	. . .
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630–676	295	. . .	295	156	. . .	156	139	. . .	139	124	. . .	124
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630–638	49	. . .	49	19	. . .	19	30	. . .	30	28	. . .	28
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 640–676	246	. . .	246	137	. . .	137	109	. . .	109	96	. . .	96
Congenital anomalies. . . 740–759	12,783	6,895	5,888	10,437	5,674	4,763	2,346	1,221	1,125	2,008	1,046	962

Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . 760–779	19,246	11,094	8,152	12,634	7,404	5,230	6,612	3,690	2,922	6,196	3,458	2,738
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome 767–769	5,225	3,178	2,047	3,747	2,301	1,446	1,478	877	601	1,373	809	564
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–766,770–779	14,021	7,916	6,105	8,887	5,103	3,784	5,134	2,813	2,321	4,823	2,649	2,174
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	30,960	17,470	13,490	23,836	13,340	10,496	7,124	4,130	2,994	6,626	3,829	2,797
All other diseases . . . . . . Residual	149,685	73,510	76,175	127,669	61,638	66,031	22,016	11,872	10,144	20,357	10,971	9,386
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	93,457	64,160	29,297	79,011	53,856	25,155	14,446	10,304	4,142	12,207	8,752	3,455
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	45,901	32,443	13,458	39,689	27,894	11,795	6,212	4,549	1,663	4,916	3,659	1,257
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807, E826–E949	47,556	31,717	15,839	39,322	25,962	13,360	8,234	5,755	2,479	7,291	5,093	2,198
Suicide E950–E959	29,453	23,145	6,308	27,087	21,256	5,831	2,366	1,889	477	1,795	1,481	314
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	19,893	15,066	4,827	11,163	8,122	3,041	8,730	6,944	1,786	8,282	6,616	1,666
All other external causes E980–E999	2,845	2,037	808	2,165	1,548	617	680	489	191	600	434	166

Table 11. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
All causes	873.9	945.0	806.6	897.1	960.0	837.1	743.3	858.6	638.1	845.7	976.8	727.7
Shigellosis and amebiasis ... 004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain other intestinal infections ... 007–009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tuberculosis ... 010–018	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.9	1.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... 010–012	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Other tuberculosis ... 013–018	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Whooping cough ... 033	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas ... 034–035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Meningococcal infection ... 036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Septicemia ... 038	7.2	6.9	7.5	6.8	6.4	7.2	9.6	9.9	9.3	11.3	11.7	10.9
Acute poliomyelitis ... 045	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ... 055	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis ... 070	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Syphilis ... 090–097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases ... 001–003,005,020–032, 037,039–041,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.9	3.8	2.1	4.3	5.7	3.1	4.9	6.6	3.4
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 140–208	193.3	212.6	175.1	200.1	217.2	183.7	155.2	185.6	127.5	176.3	212.2	143.9
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx ... 140–149	3.5	4.8	2.2	3.4	4.6	2.3	3.8	5.9	1.8	4.3	6.9	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum ... 150–159	48.8	52.7	45.2	49.9	53.2	46.7	43.0	49.4	37.2	47.5	54.2	41.5
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs ... 160–165	53.3	75.3	32.5	55.5	77.3	34.6	41.1	63.8	20.5	47.5	74.5	23.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast ... 174–175	16.9	0.2	32.7	17.8	0.3	34.6	11.8	0.2	22.4	13.6	0.2	25.6
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs ... 179–187	20.8	22.9	18.8	20.8	22.3	19.3	21.1	26.4	16.3	24.7	31.7	18.4
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs ... 188–189	7.9	10.5	5.5	8.5	11.3	5.8	4.8	6.1	3.5	5.5	7.0	4.1
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites ... 170–173,190–199	24.3	26.7	22.0	25.4	27.7	23.2	17.8	20.4	15.4	20.1	23.1	17.4
Leukemia ... 204–208	7.3	8.1	6.4	7.7	8.6	6.9	4.5	5.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	4.2
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ... 200–203	10.5	11.3	9.8	11.1	11.8	10.4	7.3	8.0	6.7	8.2	9.0	7.5
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature ... 210–239	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.9
Diabetes mellitus ... 250	15.5	13.1	17.7	14.9	12.9	16.9	18.5	14.6	22.1	21.1	16.3	25.5
Nutritional deficiencies ... 260–269	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Anemias ... 280–285	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4
Meningitis ... 320–322	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
Major cardiovascular diseases ... 390–448	409.6	417.6	402.0	428.6	435.1	422.5	302.2	316.4	289.4	347.3	361.0	335.0
Diseases of heart ... 390–398,402,404–429	323.0	342.8	304.3	339.4	358.9	320.7	230.8	249.7	213.5	265.5	285.0	248.1
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease ... 390–398	2.8	1.8	3.6	3.0	2.0	3.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.0
Hypertensive heart disease ... 402	8.7	7.7	9.7	7.5	6.4	8.7	15.5	15.4	15.6	18.5	18.4	18.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease ... 404	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.6

Ischemic heart disease	410–414	224.8	246.4	204.5	241.9	264.8	220.1	128.7	140.1	118.2	146.0	156.6	136.4
Acute myocardial infarction	410	114.9	134.2	96.5	123.6	144.8	103.3	65.8	73.1	59.1	74.3	81.2	68.1
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease	411	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.6
Angina pectoris	413	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	412,414	107.9	109.8	106.2	116.3	117.5	115.1	61.0	64.9	57.5	69.5	73.0	66.4
Other diseases of endocardium	424	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7
All other forms of heart disease	415–423,425–429	81.5	82.1	81.0	81.7	80.9	82.4	80.6	88.6	73.2	94.3	103.8	85.8
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401,403	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.2	5.1	4.6	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	64.1	52.3	75.3	65.6	52.5	78.1	55.6	51.4	59.5	63.5	58.5	68.0
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage	431–432	8.7	8.1	9.3	8.4	7.5	9.2	10.2	10.9	9.6	11.3	12.1	10.5
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries	434.0,434.9	10.3	8.2	12.2	10.7	8.4	12.9	7.6	6.9	8.3	8.8	7.9	9.6
Cerebral embolism	434.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases	430,433,435–438	44.8	35.8	53.4	46.1	36.2	55.6	37.6	33.4	41.5	43.3	38.3	47.7
Atherosclerosis	440	10.0	7.8	12.1	10.9	8.3	13.3	5.3	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.5	6.7
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	441–448	9.2	11.7	6.8	9.9	12.7	7.2	5.5	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.4	5.7
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	466	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	28.3	28.5	28.1	29.8	29.3	30.3	19.8	24.1	15.8	21.9	26.8	17.6
Pneumonia	480–486	27.5	27.9	27.0	28.9	28.6	29.1	19.5	23.8	15.5	21.6	26.4	17.3
Influenza	487	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	490–496	31.3	40.1	22.9	34.2	43.5	25.4	14.5	20.5	9.0	16.1	23.1	9.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	490–491	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Emphysema	492	5.9	8.1	3.9	6.6	8.9	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.0	2.4	3.8	1.1
Asthma	493	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	494–496	22.2	29.0	15.8	24.5	31.6	17.7	9.4	13.9	5.2	10.5	15.8	5.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531–533	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.6
Appendicitis	540–543	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	550–553,560	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	11.2	14.8	7.8	10.9	14.5	7.6	12.7	17.0	8.8	14.0	19.1	9.5
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	574–575	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580–589	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.3	12.0	12.1	11.9	14.0	14.1	13.9
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome	580–581	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified	582–583,587	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause	584–586,588–589	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.5	10.9	10.9	10.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
Infections of kidney	590	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	0.4	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	630–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.7	0.4	...	0.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630–638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.6	0.3	...	0.6
Congenital anomalies	740–759	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.7	4.6	6.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.6	6.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–779	8.1	9.6	6.7	6.2	7.5	5.0	18.4	21.5	15.5	21.5	25.3	18.0
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767–769	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.4	4.1	5.1	3.2	4.8	5.9	3.7
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–766,770–779	5.9	6.8	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.6	14.3	16.4	12.3	16.7	19.4	14.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780–799	13.0	15.0	11.0	11.8	13.5	10.1	19.8	24.1	15.9	22.9	28.0	18.4
All other diseases	Residual	62.7	63.3	62.1	63.0	62.3	63.6	61.2	69.2	53.9	70.5	80.2	61.8

Table 11. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1984—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	39.1	55.2	23.9	39.0	54.4	24.2	40.2	60.1	22.0	42.3	64.0	22.7
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	19.2	27.9	11.0	19.6	28.2	11.4	17.3	26.5	8.8	17.0	26.7	8.3
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	19.9	27.3	12.9	19.4	26.2	12.9	22.9	33.5	13.2	25.2	37.2	14.5
Suicide E950–E959	12.3	19.9	5.1	13.4	21.5	5.6	6.6	11.0	2.5	6.2	10.8	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	8.3	13.0	3.9	5.5	8.2	2.9	24.3	40.5	9.5	28.7	48.4	11.0
All other external causes.......................... E980–E999	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.1	3.2	1.1

Table 12. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
All causes	546.1	716.8	409.4	523.1	688.7	390.6	697.8	910.4	530.0	779.9	1,024.0	589.1
Shigellosis and amebiasis 004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain other intestinal infections 007–009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tuberculosis 010–018	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.8	2.8	1.0	2.0	3.2	1.1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system 010–012	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	0.7
Other tuberculosis 013–018	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Whooping cough 033	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas 034–035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Meningococcal infection 036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Septicemia 038	4.1	4.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.0	8.4	10.3	7.1	9.7	11.9	8.1
Acute poliomyelitis 045	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 055	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis 070	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Syphilis 090–097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001–003,005,020–032, 037,039–041,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	2.6	3.7	1.6	2.3	3.3	1.3	4.5	6.2	3.0	5.1	7.2	3.4
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140–208	133.6	164.5	111.4	130.7	159.2	110.3	155.7	206.5	118.3	173.0	231.6	130.4
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140–149	2.6	4.0	1.4	2.3	3.6	1.3	4.2	7.2	1.8	4.8	8.3	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150–159	31.6	40.2	24.8	30.1	38.3	23.8	42.2	55.4	32.2	45.4	59.4	34.7
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160–165	38.8	60.0	22.4	38.2	58.2	22.6	43.3	73.6	20.1	49.2	84.4	22.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174–175	12.7	0.2	23.2	12.7	0.2	23.3	12.5	0.2	22.3	14.3	0.2	25.3
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179–187	13.0	15.1	12.6	12.3	13.9	12.2	19.4	26.3	15.4	22.0	30.6	17.0
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188–189	5.0	7.8	3.0	5.1	7.9	3.0	4.5	6.6	3.0	5.1	7.4	3.4
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170–173,190–199	17.5	21.8	14.1	17.5	21.6	14.1	17.9	22.8	14.1	19.8	25.5	15.5
Leukemia 204–208	5.0	6.4	4.0	5.1	6.5	4.1	4.4	5.5	3.5	4.6	5.9	3.7
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200–203	7.3	9.0	5.9	7.3	9.0	5.9	7.2	8.8	5.9	7.9	9.7	6.5
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Diabetes mellitus 250	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	9.2	8.1	17.7	16.1	18.9	19.7	17.7	21.1
Nutritional deficiencies 260–269	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Anemias 280–285	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.1
Meningitis 320–322	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
Major cardiovascular diseases 390–448	224.0	297.8	165.6	216.9	292.1	157.4	273.4	338.5	223.3	306.5	379.5	250.5
Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	180.5	247.7	127.3	176.1	244.5	121.7	210.4	268.4	165.8	236.2	301.0	186.8
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390–398	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9
Hypertensive heart disease 402	5.3	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.6	3.4	15.1	17.4	13.3	17.8	20.5	15.5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9
Ischemic heart disease 410–414	125.5	177.9	84.2	126.2	180.8	82.9	116.4	150.4	90.4	128.5	164.9	100.8
Acute myocardial infarction 410	69.3	100.3	44.7	70.1	102.6	44.1	61.5	79.7	47.6	67.5	86.6	53.0
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.3

Table 12. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1985—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
Major cardiovascular diseases—Con.												
Diseases of heart—Con.												
Ischemic heart disease—Con.												
Angina pectoris ... 413	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease ... 412,414	54.9	75.7	38.7	54.9	76.3	38.1	53.1	68.4	41.4	58.9	75.6	46.2
Other diseases of endocardium ... 424	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.0
All other forms of heart disease ... 415–423,425–429	45.1	59.0	34.1	41.4	54.4	31.0	73.3	94.6	56.8	83.8	109.0	64.6
Hypertension with or without renal disease ... 401,403	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	4.7	5.0	4.4	5.5	6.0	5.2
Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430–438	32.3	35.2	30.0	30.1	32.8	27.9	49.4	54.2	45.5	55.0	60.8	50.3
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage ... 431–432	5.6	6.3	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.4	10.5	12.6	8.8	11.5	14.0	9.6
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries ... 434.0,434.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.2	6.5	7.2	5.9	7.2	8.0	6.7
Cerebral embolism ... 434.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases ... 430,433,435–438	21.7	23.4	20.4	20.4	22.0	19.1	32.2	34.3	30.6	36.0	38.7	33.9
Atherosclerosis ... 440	4.0	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.6	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.4	4.3	5.1	3.8
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries ... 441–448	5.4	8.4	3.2	5.4	8.6	3.1	5.1	6.4	4.1	5.4	6.7	4.5
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis ... 466	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza ... 480–487	13.4	18.2	10.1	12.8	17.4	9.8	16.8	24.2	11.4	18.5	26.8	12.4
Pneumonia ... 480–486	13.0	17.8	9.8	12.5	17.0	9.5	16.6	23.9	11.2	18.3	26.5	12.2
Influenza ... 487	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ... 490–496	18.7	27.9	12.5	19.2	28.5	12.9	13.8	21.7	8.1	15.0	23.9	8.7
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified ... 490–491	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Emphysema ... 492	3.7	5.7	2.2	3.8	5.9	2.4	2.1	3.8	0.9	2.2	4.0	0.9
Asthma ... 493	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ... 494–496	12.9	19.9	8.3	13.4	20.4	8.7	8.7	14.7	4.4	9.4	16.3	4.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... 531–533	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.2
Appendicitis ... 540–543	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia ... 550–553,560	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ... 571	9.6	13.6	6.1	8.9	12.6	5.6	14.4	20.7	9.3	16.1	23.4	10.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder ... 574–575	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis ... 580–589	4.9	6.1	4.0	4.2	5.4	3.4	10.6	12.3	9.4	12.0	14.1	10.5
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome ... 580–581	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified ... 582–583,587	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause ... 584–586,588–589	4.5	5.6	3.7	3.8	4.9	3.1	9.7	11.1	8.6	11.0	12.8	9.7
Infections of kidney ... 590	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hyperplasia of prostate ... 600	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	0.3	...

Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	630–676	0.1	...	0.3	0.1	...	0.1	0.4	...	0.7	0.4	...	0.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630–638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Congenital anomalies	740–759	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.8	6.1	5.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–779	7.9	8.9	6.8	6.4	7.3	5.4	14.4	15.9	12.8	16.8	18.5	15.0
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767–769	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.2	3.8	2.6	3.7	4.3	3.1
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–766,770–779	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.5	5.0	3.9	11.1	12.1	10.2	13.1	14.2	11.9
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780–799	9.3	12.3	6.8	8.0	10.7	5.7	17.8	23.6	13.0	20.4	27.4	14.8
All other diseases	Residual	38.5	47.8	31.0	35.5	44.0	28.8	57.8	74.0	44.8	66.0	85.6	50.4
Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	34.7	51.8	18.6	34.1	50.4	18.4	39.7	62.1	20.4	41.8	66.7	20.7
Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	18.8	27.3	10.5	19.1	27.6	10.8	17.4	27.2	8.8	17.2	27.7	8.2
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	16.0	24.4	8.2	15.0	22.9	7.5	22.3	34.9	11.6	24.6	39.0	12.5
Suicide	E950–E959	11.5	18.8	4.9	12.3	19.9	5.3	6.7	11.3	2.5	6.4	11.3	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention	E960–E978	8.3	12.8	3.9	5.4	8.1	2.9	24.4	41.4	9.3	29.0	49.9	10.8
All other external causes	E980–E999	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.9	3.0	1.0	2.1	3.4	1.1

Table 13. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–85

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Year	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
	Infant mortality rate											
1985	10.6	11.9	9.3	9.3	10.6	8.0	15.8	17.2	14.4	18.2	19.9	16.5
1984	10.8	11.9	9.6	9.4	10.5	8.3	16.1	17.3	14.8	18.4	19.8	16.9
1983	11.2	12.3	10.0	9.7	10.8	8.6	16.8	18.3	15.2	19.2	21.1	17.2
1982	11.5	12.8	10.2	10.1	11.2	8.9	17.3	18.9	15.5	19.6	21.5	17.7
1981	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.5	11.7	9.2	17.8	19.2	16.3	20.0	21.7	18.3
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	11.0	12.3	9.6	19.1	20.7	17.5	21.4	23.3	19.4
1979	13.1	14.5	11.6	11.4	12.8	9.9	19.8	21.5	18.1	21.8	23.7	19.8
1978	13.8	15.3	12.2	12.0	13.4	10.6	21.1	23.1	18.9	23.1	25.4	20.8
1977	14.1	15.8	12.4	12.3	13.9	10.7	21.7	23.7	19.6	23.6	25.9	21.3
1976	15.2	16.8	13.6	13.3	14.8	11.7	23.5	25.5	21.4	25.5	27.8	23.2
1975	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2	26.2	28.3	24.0
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5	32.6	36.2	29.0
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5	44.3	49.1	39.4
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9	43.9	48.3	39.4
1940	47.0	52.5	41.3	43.2	48.3	37.8	73.8	82.2	65.2	72.9	81.1	64.6
	Neonatal mortality rate											
1985	7.0	7.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.3	10.3	11.3	9.4	12.1	13.2	10.9
1984	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.5	10.2	11.0	9.5	11.8	12.7	10.9
1983	7.3	8.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	5.7	10.8	11.7	9.7	12.4	13.6	11.2
1982	7.7	8.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.0	11.3	12.4	10.3	13.1	14.3	11.8
1981	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.3	11.8	12.8	10.9	13.4	14.6	12.3
1980	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.5	13.5	11.5	14.1	15.3	12.8
1979	8.9	9.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.9	12.9	13.9	11.8	14.3	15.5	13.1
1978	9.5	10.5	8.4	8.4	9.3	7.4	14.0	15.5	12.4	15.5	17.2	13.7
1977	9.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	7.6	14.7	16.0	13.3	16.1	17.6	14.5
1976	10.9	12.0	9.7	9.7	10.7	8.5	16.3	17.7	14.9	17.9	19.5	16.3
1975	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3	18.3	19.8	16.8
1970	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9	22.8	25.4	20.1
1960	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6	27.8	31.1	24.5
1950	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2	27.8	31.1	24.4
1940	28.8	32.6	24.7	27.2	30.9	23.3	39.7	44.9	34.5	39.9	44.8	34.9
	Postneonatal mortality rate											
1985	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.1	6.7	5.6
1984	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.8	6.3	5.3	6.5	7.1	5.9
1983	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.9	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.8	7.4	6.1
1982	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.9	6.5	5.3	6.6	7.3	5.9
1981	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.6	7.1	6.0
1980	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.9	6.6
1979	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.5	8.2	6.7
1978	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.6	8.2	7.0
1977	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	7.0	7.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.8
1976	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.9
1975	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.3	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.2
1970	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	9.5	10.3	8.6	9.9	10.8	8.9
1960	7.3	8.1	6.5	5.7	6.3	4.9	16.4	17.8	14.8	16.5	18.0	14.9
1950	8.7	9.4	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.7	16.9	18.1	15.7	16.1	17.2	15.0
1940	18.3	19.9	16.6	16.0	17.5	14.5	34.1	37.3	30.7	33.0	36.4	29.7

Table 14. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 live births]

Rank order	*Cause of death* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)		*Number*	*Rate*
...	All causes		40,030	1,064.5
1	Congenital anomalies	740–759	8,561	227.7
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	798.0	5,315	141.3
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	769	3,691	98.2
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	765	3,257	86.6
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	761	1,335	35.5
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	1,158	30.8
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period	771	955	25.4
8	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	762	891	23.7
9	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	890	23.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	705	18.7
...	All other causes	Residual	13,272	352.9

Table 15. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*	*White*	*All other*		*All races*	*White*	*All other*	
			Total	*Black*			*Total*	*Black*
	Number				Rate			
All causes	40,030	27,864	12,166	11,063	1,064.5	931.4	1,581.7	1,819.0
Certain intestinal infections 008–009	98	51	47	44	2.6	1.7	6.1	7.2
Whooping cough 033	3	1	2	2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Meningococcal infection 036	69	54	15	14	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3
Septicemia 038	303	191	112	109	8.1	6.4	14.6	17.9
Viral diseases 045–079	105	71	34	30	2.8	2.4	4.4	4.9
Congenital syphilis 090	7	4	3	2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases 001–007, 010–032,034–035,037,039–041,080–088,091–139	135	81	54	48	3.6	2.7	7.0	7.9
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140–208	114	93	21	19	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.1
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	61	50	11	9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5
Diseases of thymus gland 254	5	4	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cystic fibrosis 277.0	17	17	-	-	0.5	0.6	-	-
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs 280–289	77	46	31	27	2.0	1.5	4.0	4.4
Meningitis 320–322	257	155	102	87	6.8	5.2	13.3	14.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs 323–389	465	347	118	100	12.4	11.6	15.3	16.4
Acute upper respiratory infections 460–465	57	33	24	23	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.8
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466,490–491	104	77	27	25	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	705	443	262	237	18.7	14.8	34.1	39.0
Pneumonia 480–486	698	439	259	235	18.6	14.7	33.7	38.6
Influenza 487	7	4	3	2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system 470–478,492–519	473	303	170	156	12.6	10.1	22.1	25.6
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia 550–553,560	81	61	20	18	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis 535,555–558	104	55	49	44	2.8	1.8	6.4	7.2
Remainder of diseases of digestive system 520–534,536–543,562–579	225	145	80	67	6.0	4.8	10.4	11.0
Congenital anomalies 740–759	8,561	6,898	1,663	1,419	227.7	230.6	216.2	233.3
Anencephalus and similar anomalies 740	691	603	88	59	18.4	20.2	11.4	9.7
Spina bifida 741	95	82	13	13	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.1
Congenital hydrocephalus 742.3	203	146	57	48	5.4	4.9	7.4	7.9
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye 742.0–742.2,742.4–742.9,743	274	223	51	43	7.3	7.5	6.6	7.1
Congenital anomalies of heart 745–746	2,585	2,069	516	442	68.7	69.2	67.1	72.7
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system 747	689	520	169	156	18.3	17.4	22.0	25.6
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system 748	1,094	868	226	200	29.1	29.0	29.4	32.9
Congenital anomalies of digestive system 749–751	150	123	27	25	4.0	4.1	3.5	4.1
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system 752–753	509	419	90	84	13.5	14.0	11.7	13.8
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system 754–756	644	538	106	85	17.1	18.0	13.8	14.0
Down's syndrome 758.0	74	60	14	11	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Other chromosomal anomalies 758.1–758.9	792	641	151	123	21.1	21.4	19.6	20.2
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies 744,757,759	761	606	155	130	20.2	20.3	20.2	21.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	19,068	12,520	6,548	6,140	507.1	418.5	851.3	1,009.5
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy 760	105	70	35	32	2.8	2.3	4.6	5.3
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy 761	1,335	912	423	399	35.5	30.5	55.0	65.6
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes 762	891	650	241	225	23.7	21.7	31.3	37.0
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery 763	80	60	20	18	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.0
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition 764	36	21	15	15	1.0	0.7	2.0	2.5
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight 765	3,257	1,864	1,393	1,325	86.6	62.3	181.1	217.9
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight 766	1	-	1	-	0.0	-	0.1	-
Birth trauma 767	329	222	107	99	8.7	7.4	13.9	16.3

Table 15. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1985—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black
	Number				Rate			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period—Con.								
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia 768	1,158	780	378	354	30.8	26.1	49.1	58.2
Fetal distress in liveborn infant 768.2–768.4	225	163	62	54	6.0	5.4	8.1	8.9
Birth asphyxia 768.5–768.9	933	617	316	300	24.8	20.6	41.1	49.3
Respiratory distress syndrome 769	3,691	2,708	983	911	98.2	90.5	127.8	149.8
Other respiratory conditions of newborn 770	3,746	2,511	1,235	1,135	99.6	83.9	160.6	186.6
Infections specific to the perinatal period 771	955	652	303	289	25.4	21.8	39.4	47.5
Neonatal hemorrhage 772	369	239	130	125	9.8	8.0	16.9	20.6
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice.................. 773–774	51	37	14	10	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus................ 775.0–775.1	8	6	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn 776.0	9	9	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	-
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period 775.2–775.9,776.1–779	3,047	1,779	1,268	1,201	81.0	59.5	164.8	197.5
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	5,945	4,118	1,827	1,606	158.1	137.7	237.5	264.1
Sudden infant death syndrome 798.0	5,315	3,757	1,558	1,357	141.3	125.6	202.6	223.1
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions 780–797,798.1–799	630	361	269	249	16.8	12.1	35.0	40.9
Accidents and adverse effects................. E800–E949	890	626	264	227	23.7	20.9	34.3	37.3
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation ... E911–E912	170	112	58	50	4.5	3.7	7.5	8.2
Accidental mechanical suffocation................. E913	171	141	30	29	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.8
Other accidental causes and adverse effects...................... E800–E910,E914–E949	549	373	176	148	14.6	12.5	22.9	24.3
Homicide................................. E960–E969	200	121	79	75	5.3	4.0	10.3	12.3
Child battering and other maltreatment E967	63	37	26	26	1.7	1.2	3.4	4.3
Other homicide E960–E966,E968–E969	137	84	53	49	3.6	2 8	6.9	8.1
All other causes .... Residual	1,901	1,299	602	534	50.6	43.4	78.3	87.8

Table 16. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes by race: United States, 1985

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black
	Number				Rate			
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium....... 630–676	295	156	139	124	7.8	5.2	18.1	20.4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630–638	49	19	30	28	1.3	0.6	3.9	4.6
Ectopic pregnancy 633	33	11	22	21	0.9	0.4	2.9	3.5
Spontaneous abortion 634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legally induced abortion 635	2	-	2	2	0.1	-	0.3	0.3
Illegally induced abortion.................................. 636	1	1	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
Other pregnancy with abortive outcome............. 630–632,637–638	13	7	6	5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8
Direct obstetric causes........................... 640–646,651–676	232	127	105	92	6.2	4.2	13.7	15.1
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth................. 640–641,666	40	21	19	15	1.1	0.7	2.5	2.5
Toxemia of pregnancy........................... 642.4–642.9,643	33	16	17	15	0.9	0.5	2.2	2.5
Obstructed labor.. 660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complications of the puerperium 670–676	91	55	36	32	2.4	1.8	4.7	5.3
Other direct obstetric causes........... 642.0–642.3,644–646,651–659,661–665,667–669	68	35	33	30	1.8	1.2	4.3	4.9
Indirect obstetric causes.................................. 647–648	14	10	4	4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7
Delivery in a completely normal case 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Total deaths and death rates, and infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States: 1985

Race, sex, and area	Total deaths		Infant deaths (under 1 year)		Neonatal deaths (under 28 days)	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]
United States	2,086,440	873.9	40,030	10.6	26,179	7.0
Male	1,097,758	945.0	22,958	11.9	14,948	7.8
Female	988,682	806.6	17,072	9.3	11,231	6.1
White	1,819,054	897.1	27,864	9.3	18,233	6.1
Male	950,455	960.0	16,218	10.6	10,536	6.9
Female	868,599	837.1	11,646	8.0	7,697	5.3
All other	267,386	743.3	12,166	15.8	7,946	10.3
Male	147,303	858.6	6,740	17.2	4,412	11.3
Female	120,083	638.1	5,426	14.4	3,534	9.4
Black	244,207	845.7	11,063	18.2	7,340	12.1
Male	133,610	976.8	6,127	19.9	4,075	13.2
Female	110,597	727.7	4,936	16.5	3,265	10.9
New England	117,975	932.1	1,654	9.2	1,207	6.7
Maine	11,420	979.4	154	9.1	110	6.5
New Hampshire	8,483	849.1	144	9.3	98	6.3
Vermont	4,662	871.4	68	8.5	43	5.4
Massachusetts	55,593	955.4	743	9.1	535	6.5
Rhode Island	9,647	997.6	107	8.2	78	6.0
Connecticut	28,170	888.4	438	10.0	343	7.8
Middle Atlantic	367,099	987.6	5,676	10.8	3,903	7.4
New York	172,117	969.9	2,791	10.8	1,912	7.4
New Jersey	71,128	940.7	1,119	10.6	764	7.2
Pennsylvania	123,854	1,043.9	1,766	11.0	1,227	7.6
East North Central	369,629	887.5	6,912	10.9	4,612	7.3
Ohio	98,941	920.6	1,660	10.3	1,082	6.7
Indiana	48,195	876.3	883	10.9	604	7.5
Illinois	102,279	886.5	2,123	11.7	1,441	8.0
Michigan	78,722	866.2	1,572	11.4	1,070	7.8
Wisconsin	41,492	868.8	674	9.1	415	5.6
West North Central	162,194	923.9	2,609	9.5	1,633	5.9
Minnesota	34,801	830.2	594	8.8	366	5.4
Iowa	27,834	966.1	391	9.5	243	5.9
Missouri	50,368	1,000.4	789	10.2	500	6.5
North Dakota	5,628	821.6	100	8.5	63	5.4
South Dakota	6,603	932.6	120	9.9	65	5.4
Nebraska	14,903	928.5	246	9.6	159	6.2
Kansas	22,057	900.3	369	9.3	237	6.0
South Atlantic	363,649	904.3	7,261	12.1	4,938	8.2
Delaware	5,475	880.2	142	14.8	102	10.6
Maryland	36,620	833.6	808	11.9	556	8.2
District of Columbia	6,981	1,120.5	205	20.8	157	15.9
Virginia	45,277	794.1	989	11.5	695	8.1
West Virginia	19,444	1,003.8	259	10.7	177	7.3
North Carolina	52,988	846.3	1,051	11.8	695	7.8
South Carolina	27,099	812.6	738	14.2	519	10.0
Georgia	48,657	814.3	1,222	12.7	829	8.6
Florida	121,108	1,065.6	1,847	11.3	1,208	7.4
East South Central	140,385	927.7	2,701	12.1	1,762	7.9
Kentucky	34,865	935.0	594	11.2	396	7.5
Tennessee	43,226	906.8	759	11.4	503	7.5
Alabama	37,603	934.9	752	12.6	496	8.3
Mississippi	24,691	944.6	596	13.7	367	8.4
West South Central	209,284	788.6	4,968	10.4	3,144	6.6
Arkansas	24,137	1,022.8	409	11.6	249	7.1
Louisiana	37,029	825.4	968	11.9	629	7.7
Oklahoma	29,782	900.8	577	10.9	363	6.8
Texas	118,336	722.2	3,014	9.8	1,903	6.2
Mountain	88,021	687.8	2,317	9.8	1,344	5.7
Montana	6,724	815.0	139	10.3	68	5.0
Idaho	7,115	708.7	183	10.4	111	6.3
Wyoming	3,279	642.9	114	12.2	60	6.4
Colorado	20,236	625.7	519	9.4	302	5.5

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 17. Total deaths and death rates, and infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States: 1985—Con.

Race, sex, and area	Total deaths		Infant deaths (under 1 year)		Neonatal deaths (under 28 days)	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]
Mountain—Con.						
New Mexico	9,763	672.8	295	10.6	174	6.3
Arizona	24,619	771.5	577	9.7	352	5.9
Utah	9,049	550.1	360	9.6	204	5.4
Nevada	7,236	772.3	130	8.5	73	4.8
Pacific	268,204	765.7	5,932	9.7	3,636	5.9
Washington	34,504	782.8	752	10.7	435	6.2
Oregon	23,896	889.7	389	9.9	209	5.3
California	201,911	766.0	4,490	9.5	2,820	6.0
Alaska	2,068	396.2	139	10.8	65	5.1
Hawaii	5,825	554.2	162	8.8	107	5.8

[1] Per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area.
[2] Per 1,000 live births in each race-sex group and area.

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area.

Table 18. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1985

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	*Diseases of heart (390–398,402, 404–429)*		*Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)*		*Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)*		*Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)*		*Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)*		*Suicide (E950–E959)*	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
United States	771,169	323.0	461,563	193.3	153,050	64.1	93,457	39.1	45,901	19.2	29,453	12.3
Male	398,208	342.8	246,914	212.6	60,780	52.3	64,160	55.2	32,443	27.9	23,145	19.9
Female	372,961	304.3	214,649	175.1	92,270	75.3	29,297	23.9	13,458	11.0	6,308	5.1
White	688,152	339.4	405,727	200.1	133,032	65.6	79,011	39.0	39,689	19.6	27,087	13.4
Male	355,374	358.9	215,079	217.2	51,965	52.5	53,856	54.4	27,894	28.2	21,256	21.5
Female	332,778	320.7	190,648	183.7	81,067	78.1	25,155	24.2	11,795	11.4	5,831	5.6
All other	83,017	230.8	55,836	155.2	20,018	55.6	14,446	40.2	6,212	17.3	2,366	6.6
Male	42,834	249.7	31,835	185.6	8,815	51.4	10,304	60.1	4,549	26.5	1,889	11.0
Female	40,183	213.5	24,001	127.5	11,203	59.5	4,142	22.0	1,663	8.8	477	2.5
Black	76,684	265.5	50,906	176.3	18,341	63.5	12,207	42.3	4,916	17.0	1,795	6.2
Male	38,982	285.0	29,028	212.2	8,000	58.5	8,752	64.0	3,659	26.7	1,481	10.8
Female	37,702	248.1	21,878	143.9	10,341	68.0	3,455	22.7	1,257	8.3	314	2.1
New England	44,526	351.8	27,941	220.8	8,005	63.2	4,114	32.5	1,898	15.0	1,287	10.2
Maine	4,305	369.2	2,592	222.3	786	67.4	436	37.4	211	18.1	165	14.2
New Hampshire	3,041	304.4	2,105	210.7	595	59.6	354	35.4	176	17.6	135	13.5
Vermont	1,740	325.2	1,012	189.2	335	62.6	210	39.3	108	20.2	76	14.2
Massachusetts	21,002	360.9	13,058	224.4	3,785	65.0	1,856	31.9	810	13.9	530	9.1
Rhode Island	3,699	382.5	2,345	242.5	637	65.9	268	27.7	112	11.6	97	10.0
Connecticut	10,739	338.7	6,829	215.4	1,867	58.9	990	31.2	481	15.2	284	9.0
Middle Atlantic	148,331	399.1	83,029	223.4	23,081	62.1	11,759	31.6	5,014	13.5	3,238	8.7
New York	71,512	403.0	37,940	213.8	10,326	58.2	5,333	30.1	2,176	12.3	1,200	6.8
New Jersey	27,883	368.8	17,070	225.8	4,532	59.9	2,266	30.0	1,015	13.4	600	7.9
Pennsylvania	48,936	412.5	28,019	236.2	8,223	69.3	4,160	35.1	1,823	15.4	1,438	12.1
East North Central	143,283	344.0	82,651	198.4	27,258	65.4	14,050	33.7	6,932	16.6	4,917	11.8
Ohio	38,245	355.9	22,352	208.0	7,081	65.9	3,496	32.5	1,657	15.4	1,284	11.9
Indiana	17,776	323.2	10,858	197.4	4,138	75.2	2,017	36.7	1,066	19.4	651	11.8
Illinois	40,502	351.0	22,845	198.0	7,169	62.1	3,775	32.7	1,752	15.2	1,281	11.1
Michigan	30,650	337.3	17,306	190.4	5,536	60.9	3,220	35.4	1,684	18.5	1,090	12.0
Wisconsin	16,110	337.3	9,290	194.5	3,334	69.8	1,542	32.3	773	16.2	611	12.8
West North Central	59,967	341.6	34,663	197.4	13,113	74.7	6,820	38.8	3,173	18.1	2,100	12.0
Minnesota	12,160	290.1	7,563	180.4	3,152	75.2	1,547	36.9	676	16.1	459	10.9
Iowa	10,677	370.6	6,125	212.6	2,306	80.0	1,104	38.3	523	18.2	335	11.6
Missouri	18,521	367.8	10,779	214.1	3,835	76.2	2,012	40.0	945	18.8	671	13.3
North Dakota	2,154	314.5	1,216	177.5	460	67.2	227	33.1	103	15.0	84	12.3
South Dakota	2,581	364.5	1,363	192.5	524	74.0	328	46.3	147	20.8	81	11.4
Nebraska	5,580	347.7	3,110	193.8	1,147	71.5	589	36.7	261	16.3	178	11.1
Kansas	8,294	338.5	4,507	184.0	1,689	68.9	1,013	41.3	518	21.1	292	11.9
South Atlantic	130,672	324.9	81,640	203.0	28.057	69.8	17,661	43.9	9,069	22.6	5,346	13.3
Delaware	2,060	331.2	1,303	209.5	290	46.6	218	35.0	119	19.1	59	9.5
Maryland	13,120	298.7	8,764	199.5	2,276	51.8	1,570	35.7	766	17.4	497	11.3
District of Columbia	2,120	340.3	1,593	255.7	441	70.8	226	36.3	56	9.0	39	6.3
Virginia	16,046	281.4	10,463	183.5	3,511	61.6	2,177	38.2	998	17.5	751	13.2
West Virginia	7,774	401.3	4,138	213.6	1,364	70.4	896	46.3	443	22.9	253	13.1
North Carolina	19,066	304.5	11,161	178.3	4,630	73.9	2,960	47.3	1,518	24.2	782	12.5
South Carolina	9,526	285.6	5,646	169.3	2,436	73.0	1,663	49.9	924	27.7	393	11.8
Georgia	16,558	277.1	10,040	168.0	4,249	71.1	2,841	47.5	1,440	24.1	734	12.3
Florida	44,402	390.7	28,532	251.1	8,860	78.0	5,110	45.0	2,805	24.7	1,838	16.2
East South Central	50,713	335.1	29,392	194.2	11,534	76.2	7,231	47.8	3,569	23.6	1,775	11.7
Kentucky	13,062	350.3	7,495	201.0	2,680	71.9	1,597	42.8	731	19.6	482	12.9
Tennessee	15,781	331.0	9,206	193.1	3,573	75.0	2,207	46.3	1,137	23.9	590	12.4
Alabama	13,094	325.6	7,963	198.0	3,288	81.8	1,974	49.1	1,013	25.2	430	10.7
Mississippi	8,776	335.7	4,728	180.9	1,993	76.2	1,453	55.6	688	26.3	273	10.4

See note at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1985—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	*Diseases of heart (390–398,402, 404–429)*		*Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)*		*Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)*		*Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)*		*Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)*		*Suicide (E950–E959)*	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
West South Central...	73,753	277.9	43,379	163.5	15,987	60.2	11,935	45.0	6,148	23.2	3,596	13.6
Arkansas.........	9,041	383.1	5,019	212.7	2,071	87.8	1,198	50.8	583	24.7	316	13.4
Louisiana	13,179	293.8	8,232	183.5	2,646	59.0	2,074	46.2	991	22.1	586	13.1
Oklahoma........	11,236	339.9	6,132	185.5	2,489	75.3	1,534	46.4	775	23.4	478	14.5
Texas.	40,297	245.9	23,996	146.5	8,781	53.6	7,129	43.5	3,799	23.2	2,216	13.5
Mountain	28,471	222.6	18,147	141.8	5,674	44.3	5,840	45.6	3,145	24.6	2,214	17.3
Montana	2,215	268.5	1,443	174.9	512	62.1	418	50.7	210	25.5	144	17.5
Idaho............	2,440	243.0	1,418	141.2	590	58.8	486	48.4	257	25.6	135	13.4
Wyoming	1,064	208.6	593	116.3	196	38.4	265	52.0	130	25.5	115	22.5
Colorado.........	6,416	198.4	4,024	124.4	1,297	40.1	1,274	39.4	619	19.1	581	18.0
New Mexico......	2,798	192.8	1,911	131.7	587	40.5	825	56.9	504	34.7	254	17.5
Arizona	7,971	249.8	5,545	173.8	1,467	46.0	1,526	47.8	869	27.2	560	17.5
Utah	3,082	187.4	1,523	92.6	646	39.3	635	38.6	342	20.8	215	13.1
Nevada	2,495	266.3	1,690	180.4	379	40.4	411	43.9	214	22.8	210	22.4
Pacific.............	91,443	261.1	60,721	173.4	20,341	58.1	14,047	40.1	6,953	19.9	4,980	14.2
Washington	11,799	267.7	7,934	180.0	2,659	60.3	1,671	37.9	797	18.1	615	14.0
Oregon	8,294	308.8	5,389	200.6	1,995	74.3	1,234	45.9	610	22.7	418	15.6
California	69,062	262.0	45,556	172.8	15,159	57.5	10,424	39.5	5,291	20.1	3,780	14.3
Alaska...........	419	80.3	398	76.2	94	18.0	438	83.9	126	24.1	73	14.0
Hawaii...........	1,869	177.8	1,444	137.4	434	41.3	280	26.6	129	12.3	94	8.9

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data shown in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original certificates received from the State registration offices, and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1985 all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 1985 on computer tape to NCHS. The following 19 States in the VSCP submitted precoded medical data for all deaths on computer tape: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The remaining 31 VSCP States and the District of Columbia submitted copies of the original certificates from which NCHS coded the medical data. For 1985 all States submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

Data for the United States as a whole refer to events occurring within the United States. Data shown for geographic areas are by place of residence. Beginning with 1970, mortality statistics exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All data exclude fetal deaths.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented here were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Disease, Injuries, and Causes of Death.*

Causes of death for 1979–85 were classified according to the Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases (World Health Organization, 1977). For earlier years causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use, as follows: 1968–78, Eighth Revision; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision. Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons between revisions require consideration of the comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (NCHS, 1965, 1975, 1980).

Besides specifying the classification, the World Health Organization (WHO) regulations outline the form of medical certification and the procedures to be used in coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of Part 2a of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (NCHS).

In this report, tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by WHO as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death or as the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury. It is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), and associated selection rules. In general, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death.

AIDS—The above discussion of cause-of-death information reported on death certificates is especially useful in interpreting mortality statistics relating to the category Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD No. 279.1). In 1985, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (formerly referred to as HTLV-III/LAV infection), when reported on the death certificate, were assigned to this category, as were other diseases classifiable as deficiency of cell-mediated immunity. The category ICD No. 279.1 was selected as the underlying cause of death in 1985 for a total of 3,104 death certificates. On an additional 2,936 death certificates, conditions classifiable to category ICD No. 279.1 were reported, but ICD rules gave preference to other categories (for example, Pneumocystosis (ICD–9 No. 136.3)) in selecting the underlying cause of death.

The WHO selection rules for underlying cause of death were developed prior to the identification of AIDS in 1981, and these rules often select categories other than ICD No. 279.1 as the underlying cause. Although ICD No. 279.1 was used to code other conditions classifiable as deficiency of cell-mediated immunity, it is believed that HIV infection was involved in most of the 6,040 deaths where conditions classifiable to ICD No. 279.1 were reported, irrespective of whether ICD No. 279.1 was selected as the underlying cause of death. The categories and rules for classifying HIV infection as reported on the death certificate have been revised and were implemented with deaths occurring in 1987. It may be noted that as of June 15, 1987, the Centers for Disease Control received reports of 5,642 deaths due to AIDS in the United States for 1985; this figure may underestimate true mortality by 10–30 percent (Centers for Disease Control, 1987).

Population bases for computing rates

The population used for computing rates shown in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represents the population residing in the specified area. Death rates for

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NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

1985 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1985 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1986, 1987). The estimates are based on the 1980 census count. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with U.S. Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for death data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1982).

Population estimates used to compute death rates for both 1984 and 1985 incorporate new estimation procedures for net migration and net undocumented immigration. Death rates for 1985 are comparable with those for 1984 but are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For additional detail, see the 1984 *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics* and a report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985).

Infant mortality rates shown in figure 5 and tables E, 13, 14, 15, and 17 are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life; they are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality rates use the number of live births in the denominator to approximate the population at risk of dying before the first birthday.

In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates shown in figure 2 and tables A, 2, 5, and 9 are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the midyear population of persons under 1 year of age (estimated from births occurring in the 12-month period ending with June) and are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Due to differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Cause-of-death rankings

The cause-of-death rankings shown in tables B–D and tables 5–7 are based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death; the cause-of-death ranking for infants in table 14 is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death.

The group titles Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not ranked from the List of 72 Selected Causes; Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not ranked from the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All other" are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis), its component parts (in this case, Tuberculosis of respiratory system and Other tuberculosis) are not ranked.

Age-adjusted rates

The age-adjusted rates presented in this report were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying the age-specific death rate for a given cause of death to the standard population distributed by age. The total population as enumerated in 1940 was selected as the standard. The rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately, by using the same standard population. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report (except data for 1972) are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (95-percent confidence interval) that

1. $N - 2\sqrt{N}$ and $N + 2\sqrt{N}$ covers the "true" number of events.
2. $R - 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ and $R + 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ covers the "true" rate.

If the rate R corresponding to N events is compared with the rate S corresponding to M events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{N} + \frac{S^2}{M}}$$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States,* Volume II, Mortality, Part A, 1983.

Infant and maternal mortality rates—Comparisons made in the text between infant, neonatal, postneonatal, and maternal mortality rates, unless otherwise specified, have passed the hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance, as described above. Lack of comment in the text about any two rates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (NCHS, 1966).

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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This report presents summary tabulations from the final mortality statistics for 1985. More detailed tabulations for 1985 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1985, Volume II—Mortality.* Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

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